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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VII. NO. 163 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.	
7th August	Devanha	8,092	
11th ,,	Kashgar†	8,840	Extra
11th ,,	Manora†	7,883	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
18th ,,	Nellore	6,853	
23rd ,,	Soudan*	6,696	
30th ,,	Nankin	6,853	

† Not calling at Marseilles.

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in that vessel.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS' DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
BOMBAY TO LONDON						
Single	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th August	Dilwara	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
13th Aug.	Bankura	Karachi & Persian Gulf 8 a.m.
13th ,,	Karapara	E and S Africa. Noon.
14th ,,	Linga	Karcah Direct
15th ,,	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Chiburyu Maru	S. Mori	2175	30th July	13th Aug
Tenkai Maru	T. Horiuchi	3116	4th Aug.	12th Aug
Akita Maru	K. Tsunashima	3792	14th Aug.	17th Aug.
Ukai Maru No. 3	J. Nakamura	2765	15th Aug.	20th Aug.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
Mosei Maru..	——	2458	18th Aug.	29th Aug.
Shingo Maru.	John Salter	4734	1st Sept.	11th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—
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THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
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Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Hiroshi Maru	S. Iwazawa	3rd Aug.	14th Aug	Japan
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	——	20th August	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	——	20th August	31st ,,	Japan.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	2nd Sept.	12th Sept.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).
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LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
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Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,56,00,225/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,51,09,515/-
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Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
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Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

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Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6..... 20,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
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of
AMAZING CURES.

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WANTED

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FOR SALE—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3763

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 8

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision. 9lbs Nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by parcel post, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

WE get our duplicating sundries direct from England. We stock all sundries for the D. Geetetner's duplicator—stencil papers, pens, etc. Last mail has brought a fresh consignment. Let's know what you require. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

ECONOMY is a great revenue—on every purchase you make at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay you save a lot and get full value for your money. Fresh stocks of stationery of all descriptions just arrived. T

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

COAL SPECIAL INDENT SYSTEM.

IT has been decided to continue the Coal Special Indent System as far as Collieries located on the E. I. Railway in the Jherria, Raneegunge and Giridih Coalfields and Collieries located on the B. N. Railway in the Jherria, Bokharo-Jherria, Radhanagar and Chowrassie Coalfields are concerned.

On and from the 15th August, 1919, therefore, wagons will only be allotted to these Collieries against duly authorised Coal Special Indents. Arrangements are being made for the necessary Certifying Authorities and a further communication in this connection will issue in due course. In the meantime existing Coal Special Indents will be acted upon. In cases where Special Supplies authorised against Coal Special Indents have been completed they will, where necessary be revived or fresh Special Indents will be passed by this office for short periods on application. All such applications should be made to the undersigned and should quote the number of the Special Indent in question and reference to the Railway Coal Manager's letter authorising the original Special Supply.

F. C. LEGGE,
Coal Transportation Officer.

7, Council House Street, Calcutta,
4th August, 1919. 3836

BOMBAY IMPRROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.

The lands now offered lie on the East side of Kingsway between the proposed 100 feet East to West Road and the temporary Military Hospital and are within a few minutes walk of Dadar and Matunga stations.

Applications will be received up to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the 29th August next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.

3469

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR MATUNGA (NORTH) ESTATE.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.

The lands now offered lie between the Mahim Connection Chord on the North, the King's Circle on the South and the G. I. P. Railway on the West and are within a few minutes walk from the Matunga Station.

Applications will be received up to 5 p.m. (Standard Time) on the 29th August, 1919. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) J. T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.

3657

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE GRASS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that hereafter from 1st September, 1919, all the Hay Merchants will observe Sunday Holidays. Mahaluxmi Grass Yard, Grass Godowns, Grant Road, Grass Godowns and all the Hay Merchants Offices will be closed regularly every Sunday.
11th August, 1919.

V. P. BHILADWALLA,

3900

URGENT GENERAL MEETING.

AN URGENT GENEBAL MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, Ltd., will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th August, 1919 at 12 noon (S.T.) at the HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION, Marwari Bazar, to consider the report of the Committee appointed at the Meeting, dated 29th July.

BEGRAJ GUPTA,
VITHALDAS MAVJI,
Hon. Secretaries.

Marwari Bazar,
Bombay, dated 11th August, 1919. 3901

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, ETC., OF THE LATE MR. KESHOWJI TRICUMJI.

Under instruction from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., The Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Keshowji Tricumji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following effects of the said deceased consisting of:

Pearl ornaments, such as toranmala, mohanmala, bangles, raifuls, ear studs, diamond earstuds, diamond rings, etc.,

Gold ornaments such as bangles kandoras, sankals, mohanmala, neck and watch chains, hirasankli, fulhar, vanks, kadas, bracelets, studs, links, rings, etc.

Silver ornaments and pots, such as anklets, athasias, nevri, toe-rings, key holder, inots, cups, saucers, rose-water sprinkler, milk jinkulsi, lotas, vatkas, thalies, pandan, power box, tumblers, tope, silver watch, etc.,

Sundries such as ivory bangles, cash boxes, foreign coins, etc.

Also cupboard, marble top table, iron safes, boxes, wearing apparels, cooking utensials, etc.

The above-mentioned goods can be inspected four days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, UNCLAIMED GOODS OF DEAD LETTER OFFICE, IRON SAFES BY GODREJ AND OTHER MAKERS, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CAR, HORSES CARRIAGES, BICYCLES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th August, 1919, at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

One vulcanizing machine by Harvey and Frost with tools.

Iron safes by Godrej and other makers, marble top side board, cabinet chest drawers, dumb-waiter, etc.,

217 tins of 40z. each, Light-green soluble dye.

The property of Lt.-Col. H. E. Standdort:—Kit bags, camp furniture, boots, trees, trouser press, blankets, wearing apparels, overcoats, etc.

By order of the Officer Commanding Base Postal Depot:—
250 water bottles.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Varjiwandas Tarachand:—
6 silver and 6 copper lines.

By order of the Post Master-General of Bombay:—
Unclaimed articles of Dead Letter Office, such as provisions, sundry samples, sample cuttings, tobacco, cigarettes, country boots and shoes, picture post cards, used stamps, etc.,

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyread vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycle.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., The Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Goolamhoossain Pirbhoy an Insolvent:—
One "Minerva" Motor Car No. 2035, with 4 cylinder, 4 seats and touring body.

By order of the party concerned:—
One motor cycle.

AUCTION SALE OF 139 BUNDLES OF HEXAGO NAL IRON NUTS EX. S. S. "CELEBIS MARU" AND "HEJAZ."

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the *undermentioned defaulting Indentors*, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 23rd August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). No. "F" Warehouse, Victoria Docks.

(1) On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Messrs. Ebrahim Mooll Samsoodin & Co.:—
72 Bundles of 1 cwt. each, Hexagonal Iron Nuts, sizes 3/8in., 1/2in., 5/8in., and 7/8in., and marked GAB. ex S. S. "Celebis Maru."
17 bundles of 1cwt. each, Hexagonal Iron Nuts, size 3/8in., marked GAB. ex. s.s. "Hejaz."

(2) On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Messrs. H. Abdul Hoosain & Co.:—
10 bundles of 1cwt. each, Hexagonal Iron Nuts, size 3/8in. and 1in., marked GAB. ex s. s. "Hejaz."
40 bundles of 1 cwt. each, Hexagonal Iron Nuts, size 3/8in., 1in., 5/8in., and 7/8in. ex. s. s. "Celebis Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The goods are lying at Wari-Bunder Duty paid Warehouse, Prince's Docks and also at No. "F" Warehouse, Victoria Docks: So the intending purchasers are requested to go to inspect the goods at the above-mentioned places before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES WHITE DORIAS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Muli Jetha Market by order of Seth Vithal das Liladhar, the selling agent of the Kastoorchand Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Chunilal Bhagwandas of Gopalk Gully.
25 bales each 60 pcs. white dorias No. 705 24 yards.
26 bales each 60 pcs. white dorias No. 707 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant at p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Mamraj Rambhagat at his godown at Victoria Bunder Colaba and on account and at the risk of Seth Vardhman Jatey.
35 Bales Bengal cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On FRIDAY the 15th August, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.
20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.
20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.
20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 5½lbs.
14 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 712 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107 5½lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES REDIUM PAPLINS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Bhut Jatashanker Jethabhoy and on account and at the risk of Sha Rattanchand Vadilal.
5 packages Redium poplins.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES STRIP SUSI OF THE SIMPLEX SUSI.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Damodar Haridas & Co., the selling agents of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Devda.
25 bales each 100 pcs strik susi of the Simplex Mills, No. K. 24. 23 inches. 24yds. 3½lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 101 PACKAGES JANGBARI CLOTH OF THE PROSPECT MILLS.

On THURSADY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Padamsy Vallabhdas, the selling agents of the Prospect Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Meghji Jagjiwan.
101 Packages each 25 pcs. Jagbari Cloth of the Prospect Mills, No. 701 inches 35, 30 yds. 7lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th August, 1919.

DO DOCTORS CURE?

To cure a disease completely the fundamental cause must be removed—and how can this be done by medicines which are distasteful both to the body and the brain? You have broken the laws of Nature, and Nature, therefore, is the only real conqueror of disease!

If you are ill, or even suffering from any chronic diseases, it will be to your advantage to consult.

DR. S. B. MADON.
D.P. (America)

Consulting hours: 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Sundays.
All chronic diseases cured by scientific drugless methods.
NATURE CURE CONSULTING ROOM.
TAJ BUILDING
Entrance (Wallace Street),
Hornby Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
In the latest London Musical Successes
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER
Plans at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. Plan for To-Night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p.m.

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FRANK KEENAN
AS "MATHIAS" IN
"THE BELLS"
The first and only picturization of this World-Famous Drama which has run continuously for nearly 50 years on the speaking stage.—First produced in Paris in 1869—by SIR HENRY IRVING in London in 1871—by every actor of note ever since—now immortalized on the Screen in 1918 by America's greatest character actor.
"BELLS—BELLS—BELLS!! THE BELLS OF SLEIGH RING FOR EVER IN MY EARS!!"
HOGTMON—*Comic.* PATHE GAZETTE—*Topical.*

CINEMA MAJESTIC'S
OFFERING THIS WEEK OF
The Universal Whirlwind Serial
THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS
(Instalment-fifth, Epi. 13-14 and 15)
IS AN AMUSEMENT PAR EXCELLENCE.
Four shows, Nightly, 5-15: 7-0; 8-5; and 10-30.
COMING SHORTLY: THE HINDOO MYTHOLOGICAL PLAY
"AHILYA-ODDHAR"

For the First Time in Bombay
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
SMITH and BELLA JACKSON
ORIGINAL AMERICAN NEGRO
SINGERS and DANCERS
in the latest Coon Songs and Dances
HEAR THE LATEST HITS
ORIGINAL NEW LATEST
What happened in the Summer Time—Sailing away on the Henry Clay
WITH
MARIE
Her
NEW SONGS AND DANCES
Arabic and Hindustani
supported by
A NEW PROGRAMME OF PICTURES
GAIETY CINEMA
Box Rs. 8, Orchestra (first five rows) Rs. 3, First Class (Rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1/Second Class As. 8, Third Class As. 4.
Note Time.—Tue., Thurs. and Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 and 10. Saturday 1 Show at 6-45. Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 and 10. Mon. and Wednes. 1 Show at 6-45.
Soldiers in uniform at half the rate in first class only.

IMPRIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S BEST AND LATEST
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
Featuring
PEARL WHITE
Episodes 5th and 6th.
LUCERNE (SWITZERLAND
(Travel Pathe Color)
PATHE GAZETTE Latest
HIS BUSY DAY
Comedy by TOTO.
Time: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily
Matinee every Sat. & Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
A FAMOUS AUTHOR ON THE SCREEN!
"MR. MEESON'S WILL"
"MR. MEESON'S WILL"
A Film Adaptation of the well-known Novel
by
RIDER HAGGARD
In Four Reels of Excitement and Mystery.
NEW ALEXANDRA
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)
To-Night!
THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 7, 8 & 9
of the
THRILLING SERIAL
MYSTERY of the DOUBLE CROSS
Featuring
MOLLY KING
A Feature Serial of Perils and Love.
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Aug. 8th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		6,000
,, Imports		21,000
Mid. American Spot		19.13
Egyptian F.G.F. spot		..
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	31.07
	Jan.	31.05
	Mar.	31.10
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	Oct.	30.78
	Jan.	30.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8th;

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	18.96
Sept.	18.82
Oct.	19.07
Nov.	19.21
Dec.	19.32
Jan.	19.40
Feb.	19.43
Mar.	19.45
April	19.45
May	19.46

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 8th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	30.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 8th:

M.G. Bengal Good	14.25
,, ,, Fully Good	14.75
,, ,, Fine	15.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.35
,, ,, Fully Good	16.85
,, ,, Fine	17.10
,, Broach Good	17.35
,, ,, Fully Good	17.60
,, ,, Fine	17.85

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Aug. 7th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Tortal Bullion	35,300,000	Dec.	100,000
Public Deposits	22,900,000	Inc.	5,000,000
Other do.	99,800,000	Dec.	16,200,000
Govt. Securities	32,700,000	,,	9,400,000
Other do.	30,500,000	,,	1,200,000
Notes and Gold	26,600,000	,,	800,000

The BANK RECEIVED 22% of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 8th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
,, Forwarded	61,000
,, Imports	185,000
,, Stock	770,000
Actual Weekly Sales	22,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloths:—Buyers are holding aloof.
Yarns:—Easier and slow.

Water Twist	3/4
Printers Cloth	34

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 8th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	25,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	31.52
,, ,, Jan.	31.65
,, ,, March	31 65
Spot Cotton at New York	Not received.
,, ,, Orleans	31.15
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	31.23
,, ,, Jan.	31 08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22½
Demand Bills	4.32.50
Silver Commercial Bars	111½
	Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,970,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	753,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 7th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	57 3/8
,, 2 months hence	56
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	51½
Rupee Paper 3½%	57½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	61½
Government Securities 3%	52½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	34.15

London, Aug. 8th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	58
,, 2 months hence	56 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Strong.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	51½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	57½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	61½
Government Securities 3%	52½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	33.40

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£7½
Hongkong Bank	£110½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 7th.

3½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£88½
5 % New	£94 1/16

London, Aug. 8th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	£88½
5 % New	£94

ELASTIC
Bitumen Enamel
(BLACK ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT)
Mixed Ready for use.

For preservation of Iron and Steel Plant from Rust and Decay.

MORE EFFECTIVE THAN RED LEAD.

Write for descriptive circular to—

BOMBAY TRADING CO
Baria Building, Pydownie, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug 7th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	980
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	1120
Tone of Linseed.—Inactive.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Hull Resellers	1040
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	560
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London	980

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£99½
Copper Braziers	£142
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	41½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted Nominal.	
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers Nominal	55/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Vaule	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Sellers	1/11½

London, Aug. 8th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Quoted	80
Australian Wheat La Plate Paid	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat, 416 lb. exship Not Quoted Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	1120
Tone of Linseed:—Inactive.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Hull Resellers	1040
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July Aug. Sellers	560
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	980

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£106½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£99½
Copper Braziers	£142
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	41½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted Nominal.	
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Nominal Sellers	56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid	1/11½
Tone.—Firm	

MR. B. G. TILAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Once more the "Times of India" has warned the people of India against contributing their hard-earned money towards the expenses of the Chirol Case. I do not know why your contemporary has been so much offended by Mr. Baptista's description of Mr. Tilak as a political guru. In spite of Mr. Justice Darling's scathing criticism of Mr. Tilak's agitation, the Indian people will never forget the yeoman's services, which the great Mahratta politician, has rendered to his land of birth. Mr. Tilak's defeat in the Chirol Case, instead of diminishing even to the smallest degree, the reverence in which he is held by his countrymen, has only tended to enhance their confidence in their leader. The facts of the Chirol Case—the way in which the case was explained by the Judge to the Jury, the sentimental arguments advanced by Sir Edward Carson, and the hollow fears he created about the administration of India, in case Mr. Tilak succeeded—are well-known to all of us. Has not Mr. Tilak given the best years of his life to the service of his motherland? Has he not sacrificed all his comforts for the sake of his countrymen, whose happiness is of greater importance to him than his own personal happiness? It is not necessary for me, here to describe the various good qualities with which Mr. Tilak is endowed,—his lofty patriotism, his sterling character, and his brilliant intellectual attainments. As a man of learning he is almost unsurpassed in India. His great works—Orion, and the Gitarahasaya"—are the living monument to his great genius. The "Leading Paper of Asia," gratuitously warns the Inaidn people against helping such a great Indian of the present generation, whom they have enshrined in their hearts. Can journalistic pettiness go any further? If any fund is started for the purpose of helping forward a movement, which has absolutely nothing to do with the welfare of India, your contemporary preaches a long sermon on public charity or philanthropy and gives a grandmotherly advice to the people of this country, to contribute their hard-earned money to the fund. Now the Indian people should be a bit wiser, and should know how hostile an attitude the Anglo-Indian papers assume towards the real leaders of the country.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTI-HUMBUG."

Bombay, August 5.

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5

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1081-18—Moti and D, Messrs Kurpal Hursey and Co v Messrs Tarachand Ghansheyamdas, Malvi M R and Co.

TESTAMENTARY MATTER.

138-19—Re Meghji Kanji deceased, Mehta D and L, Purshotumdas Rughnath v Gangadhar Purshotam Parekh and ors, Payne and Co, Petitioner.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

102-17—Madhowji K and Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Co, Not to be called on till 12-8-19.

1344-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chakalbhai Moolji a firm, Soonderdas and Co, Part heard.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1363-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari and anr, Little and Co.,

1383-18—Payne and Co, Ganeshdas Devidas and Co a firm v Dinsha Namdar and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dave v Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw and Co, M B Chothia.

1148-18—Mulji and Tha, Vinayack Shantaram Pandurang v Radhabai widow, Daph F and D.

630-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Moti and Devi.

1029-18—Craigie B and C, The Bombay Dyeing and Mafg Co Ltd v Mahomedally A Sassoon, Little and Co.

694-16—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Rupchand Saroopchand, Kharas & Co.

856-16—Bhai K and Gir, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Narandas Harakchand and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

855-16—Bhai K and Gir, The Official Asignee of Bombay v Narandas Harakchand and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

857-16—Bhai K and Gir, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Narandas Harakchand and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

858-16—Bhai K and Gir, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Narandas Harakchand and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

481-18—Kharas and Co, Dominic M D Cruz and ors v Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker and anr, Dubash and Co.

1048-18—Edg G W and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v K Mistry alias Kalekhinf Vazirkhan Master, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1506-18—Dik M and Co, Thakerseydas Surajmal a firm v Cheranjilal Rasidhar, Malvi M R and Co.

PRIZE COURT MATTER.

Prize Court No 1-14—J C G Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Council v The German SS, Parties concerned.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1061-19—Mehta D and L, Gopalji Kallianji & Co a firm v Maganlal Dulabhdas & ors, Daphtary F and D, Amarchand and N, Part heard

1938-19—Mirza M and M, Bala Narayen Honras and ors v The Hon The Advocate-General of Bombay, Part heard 5-8-19.

LONG CAUSES.

1354-19—Vachha & Co., Nathubhai Nagindas v. Hirachand Umersey, Unwalla P & P.

623-18—Dubash and Co, Bishandas Sobharam Segal v Messrs Gubzi Ranglal a firm Edg G W and Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Lord & ors. Hiralal Th & Co., Mulla & Mulla.

751-18—Bhimji and Co. Kessavji Ghallabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

754-18—Mulla & M, Hanumanprasad Begaria v. W C Morley, Raghavaya N & Co.

713-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandvalla & Co.

809-17—Dubash and Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla & Co.

1522-18—Pandia and Co., Messrs R Hatimbhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.

1350-17—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matu J and M.

1117-18—Bhai K and Gir, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1123-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v Ramprasad Muichand, Purnanand and Dub.

1209-19—Kharas and Co, Edulji Rustomji v Fatmabai, Jam R & D.

903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bshadur Kallianmall Tilokchand, Merwanji K and Co.

551-17—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare, Manchershah and N, Mehta D and L, Shamrao M and H.

1537-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chemaniram Motilal a firm v Lalbhai Wadilal, N C Dalal.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

411-17—Raghavayya and Co, A L A R a firm v Bilasrai Haribux and anr.

868-17—Shroff and D, Gulamhussein Mahomedalli and Co a firm v Chaturbhuj Doongersey, Jamsetji R and D.

1191-18—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Chaturbhuj Radhabai Amin and ors.

847-19—Captain and V, Alimahomed Virjibhai v Khoja Rahimtulla Allibhai.

1067-19—Smetham B and Co, Abdoolabhai Kamroodin v Karimji Ismailji Damerwalla, Amarchand and M.

1362-19—Motichand and Devi, Virchand Kevalbhai a firm v Prabhushanker Ganesh and anr, Amarchand and M.

1412-19—Dubash and Co, Chhaganlal Tribhowandas a firm v Mahomedalli Abdul Hoosein.

1434-19—Madhowji K and Ch, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Bhanirlal and anr.

1597-19—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v Bhawanji Lakhamsey.

1675-19—Motichand and Devi, Messrs Bhaga Ludha and Co v Damodhar Bapuji Padwal and ors.

1749-19—Matu J and M, Messrs Arjun Khimji and Co a firm v Messrs Shelingappa Chinnapa Metgud a firm.

1795-19—M H M and Co, Kaikhusroo Nowroji Bengali v Tukaji Teppaj and anr.

1798-19—M B Chothia, Radhakisson Ramjiwan anrm v Kanayalal Girdharlal Merwanji K and Co.

1818-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs M C Mody and Co a firm v Khushaldas Chhaganlal.

1859-19—Wadia G and Co, Langley and Co a firm v Pheroomal Jamnadas.

1870-19—Little and Co, Nazaralli Khanbhoy v Messrs Amratlal and Co a firm, Mulji and Tha.

1883-19—Purnanand and Cl, J M Manilal and Co a firm v Kikabhai Popatlal a a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1905-19—Payne and Co, Jetha Devji and Co a firm v Vyas Narbadashankar Mugatram.

1914-19—N C Dalal, Ganpatlal Madhowji v Sakrabhai Motilal, Motichand and D.

1918-19—Madh K and Ch, Vallabhdas Govindji a firm v Nadkarni Tilve and Co afirm.

1936-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Virji Harjiwandas v Cursondas Govindji a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

1941-19—Dubash and Co, Keshavlal Punjaram a firm v Wadilal Purshotam a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1947-19—N C Dalal, Utamchand Keshowlal v Hiralal Keshavlal.

1970-19—Mehta D and L, D Chhotalal and Co a firm v Thacker Ranchordas Mathuradas a firm, Purshotamrai and Co.

2011-19—N C Dalal, Keshavlal Bechardas a firm v Soni Dhunji Moolji.

2013-19—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Pestonji & Sons a firm v Rustomji Framji Vicaji.

2020-19—N C Dalal, Utamlal Keshowlal v Mody Motilal Maganlal.

2025-19—Pandia and Co, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd v Shankerlal Nathji Shukla and anr.

2150-19—Dubash and Co, Shaw Keshowlal Walji v John Lemonjian.

2170-19—Moti and D, Messrs D Soonderdas & Co a firm v M A Isphahani, In person.

2181-19—Sabnis and G, Jamnadas Mathuradas Baxi v Hemraj Madhavji.

2197-19—Daphtary F and D, Goculdas Damodhar a firm v Vijbhukhandas Marwari and Co a firm.

2199-19—Daph F and D, Goculdas Damodhar a firm v Gorakhram Haribux a firm, Vachha and Co.

2209-19—Nanu H and Co, Thomas Black and Co a firm v Rai Bahadur Bisheswerdas Kasturchand.

2219-19—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Mulraj Goculdas Nensey.

2223-19—Kanga and S, Rustomji Pestonji Baria v Bejonji Ardeshir Billimoria M B Chothia.

2241-19—Dikshit M and K, Kahandas Bhugwandas v Balubhai Nagindas, Vachha and Co.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1644-19—Malvi M R and Co, Govinddas Tulsidas a firm v Lalchand Javanmal a firm.

1648-19—Mer K and Co, Dorabji Warden and Co a firm v Nathmul Moolchand a firm.

1682-19—Moti and D, Messrs Manilal Motilal a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Chotalal a firm, Mehta D and L.

1683-19—Moti and D, Messrs Manilal Motilal a firm v Messrs Lakshmidas Parbhudas a firm.

LONG CAUSES.

1853-19—Patell and Eze, Bai Rehmatbai widow v Haji Allarakhia Karim & anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2161-19—Malvi M R and Co, Devchand Mulji Choksi v M S Jeevabhoy and Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1877-19—Capt and V, Munshi Mahomedali Lingekar and ors v Haji Sulsman Saleh Mahomed, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1442-18—Mer K and Co, Nurudin and Salebhai a firm v Cowasji Framji and Co a firm, Mans H M and Co, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1337-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji and Co,

LONG CAUSES.

1342-17—Soonderdas and Co, Mohanlal Jalamchand v Kasturchand Kalliammal, Khan J and M.

548-18—Capt and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Radhakisson Ramjiwan a firm, Jam R and D.

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NADIAD DERAILMENT CASE

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS.

SIX ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

On reassembling this morning the 2nd Special Tribunal heard Mr. Koyaji the prosecution counsel's arguments why the accused should be charged. Mr. Koyaji detailed a long history of the case making general observations about the attempts being made to tamper with evidence. He said it always rested with prosecution in cases difficult or easy to bring home guilt to the offenders. In this case serious allegations of oppression had been made not only against the police but also against the magistrate. The whole atmosphere in Nadiad was against detection of crime. In such conditions, three men came forward to make statements confessing their complicity and asking for pardon. The District Magistrate examined each of them and recorded their statements personally as the case was of a serious nature, and granted them pardon. General feeling was against detection because the people in Nadiad believed that not to assist was meritorious and the derailment was effected with a view to save Ahmedabad people.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi's arrest brought about the riots and disturbances at Nadiad, Ahmedabad and Viramgam and elsewhere. The rich and poor, influential and uninfluential, took part therein and met on a common platform. On the 11th a telegram was received at Nadiad station about a special train leaving Colaba station at 1-30 p.m. bound for Ahmedabad proceeding at mail speed. Purshottam Amin tells us that everywhere in Nadiad, the disturbances at Ahmedabad and the derailment were topics of conversation. Kalidas, approver, says the atmosphere in Nadiad was hostile to detection. In tracing the outline the counsel said that the Moulvie came to Nadiad in the morning. Before or about the time of his arrival Janardan Sharma forced the head-master of the High School to close the school. In the evening there was a large meeting where the same Janardan, Lulchand Bapuji and Moulvie delivered lectures. In the meeting the Moulvie exhorted the people to keep peace and order but in a large meeting it was not possible for him to be heard. Hence the counsel submitted that the meeting itself was a mere excitement.

DEFENCE PLEADER'S OBJECTION.

At this stage Mr. B. T. Desai, defence pleader took objection to this long outline saying that the point before the prosecution was whether there was sufficient evidence against each of the accused as would justify the urging of the prosecution for framing charges against the accused in the dock. The president allowed Mr. Koyaji to go on. Mr. Koyaji said that soon after the meeting was over, one rail was removed at midnight about a mile and a half from the station. He said the approximate time of the arrival of the train was known to the men who wanted to derail. Then he dwelt on how each accused was involved and what part each took from the evidence of the two approvers and Purshottam Amin.

At this stage Mr. Koyaji argued the point about the admissibility or otherwise of the statement—in the nature of a confession of accused No. 9 as against the other accused. The Court called upon the defence counsel to address the Court on this point. After hearing both the sides, the Court unanimously ruled that the confession of accused No. 9 can be put in as evidence against the other accused. Then the Court decided to discharge accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 13 and called upon the defence counsel to argue the point as to why charges should not be framed against the remaining accused.

Mr. Derasari who represented for No. 3 urged that Ishwarlal, accused No. 3, was only taken in by the statement of Kalidas Kachi who bore him a grudge owing to a suit of theft committed by Kalidas. Kalidas got conviction in that case and probably thought that that was a splendid opportunity for him to ruin accused No. 3.

The case is proceeding.

DEATH OF A BRILLIANT INDIAN LADY GRADUATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 11.

The death took place yesterday of Miss Regina Guha, a brilliant Indian lady graduate at the age of twenty-six. During her brief years, she had attained to almost the highest honours that the Calcutta University was able to accord her. Passing high both in her B.A. and Bachelor of Law, she ultimately gained first place in her M.A.

It will be recalled that some four years ago Miss Guha made an application before the High Court of Calcutta to be allowed to practice in courts, but her application was turned down as a similar recognition to women had not yet been granted at home.

Sir Harcourt Butler speaking at Cawnpore at the opening of the Halim Muslim High School testified to his keen personal interest in Mahomedan education in the province. "The last nine years had witnessed," he said, a remarkable awakening among Mahomedans and pupils had increased by some 50 per cent. and over 16 per cent. of school-going population were now attending schools in higher institutions."

FLOOD IN BANSTUI RIVER

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO 7 VILLAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

The recent high flood in the Banstui river has caused serious damage to seven villages in Muraroi thana, in Birbhum district, washing away more than 150 houses and rendering villagers quite helpless. Many had to run up the Muraroi railway station to take shelter. On receiving the news the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampurhat and Mr. G. S. Dutt, District Magistrate of Birbhum, arrived at the affected villages and arranged for their immediate relief with volunteered help of boys and teachers of local schools and several public spirited gentlemen.

A flood relief committee has been formed and subscriptions are being collected. Government have sanctioned Rs. 500 for relief of the distressed people of the flood affected villages.

SERIOUS BREACHES ON E.I.R.

DUE TO HEAVY RAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 10.

There have been serious breaches on the Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway consequent upon recent heavy rains. Between miles 97 and 99 from Allahabad near Jaitwar station the line was badly cut in four or five places. The damage occurred on a high bank at pointe where it is impossible to effect a reversion of the main line. The bank will therefore have to be repaired and in some parts rebuilt before further traffic can be got through. This work will occupy from ten to fifteen days at least involving closing of all traffic between Manikpur and Sutna. Luckily none of the bridges have been seriously damaged. The telegraph lines at Jaitwar bridge were washed away but the men were busily engaged throughout Saturday night in making the necessary repairs and it was anticipated the telegraph would be working on Sunday morning. It is understood from three-quarters to a mile of embankment has also been washed away between Sutna and Jubbulpore breaking off communications between these two stations. This is the most serious breach of all, but details are not yet available. Up and down Bombay Mails have been diverted via Manikpur and Jhansi over the G. I. P. Railway No. 4 down Bombay Mail which was conveying inward English mail of 12th July and which was expected to reach Calcutta on Saturday evening was diverted by the G. I. P. route via Jhansi and Manikpur junctions.

LILLOAH WORKMEN OF E. I. RAILWAY.

RESUME WORK UNCONDITIONALLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The following communique is issued by the Agent, East Indian Railway, with regard to Lilloah workmen:—

"The workmen returned to work yesterday unconditionally. They unfortunately lose pay for the time they withdrew from work. In the matter of increases for high cost of living they will probably be treated in the same manner as the rest of the staff."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

PROPOSAL FOR SEPARATE PURSE "MISCHIEVOUS AND OBJECTIONABLE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

The Madras Liberal League has adopted a memorandum on the Government of India Bill. The memorandum, at the outset, states that the Bill leaves too much to the rules to be made under the Act and this defect should be remedied by embodying provisions in respect of more important matters in the Act itself, or by framing necessary initial regulations in respect of important matters and inserting them in the alternative schedule, attached to the Act itself.

Among other things, the memorandum states it should be provided by the Act that Indian element in the Provincial Executive Council should not be less than non-Indian element and that the status and emoluments of ministers should be the same as those of the members of the Executive Council and the method of appointment should be similar. The subject of education should be transferred as a whole to the Ministers.

The Government of India's proposal for a separate purse for "reserved" and "transferred" departments is mischievous and objectionable, and should not be adopted. Provision should be made by statute that the Indian element in the Executive Council of the Governor-General should not be less than the non-Indian element. Beginnings of the system of responsible government should be introduced in the Government of India also, and the subjects of Education, Public Health, Commerce and Industries are eminently suitable for "transfer." In any event the subject of customs and tariffs should be left to the control of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

The Council of India should be abolished and an Advisory Committee constituted on the lines suggested in Mr. Basu's dissenting minute. The Indian Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils should be allowed to elect their own president and vice-presidents. The Governors of provinces should be appointed from outside the ranks of the bureaucracy. Control of public services should be given to the Indian legislature subject to the provision that the rights and privileges of the existing office-holders shall not be prejudiced by any legislation.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10.

S S Devanha—Randall—Sydney, July 12.
S S Mull—McLeod—Leghorn July 19.
S S Panayiotis—Duncan—Seghorn (Italy), July 17.
S S Querimba—Legrand—Rangoon, July 25.

Aug. 11.

S S City of Chester—Brown—Glasgow, July 4.
S S Queda—Moxon—Rangoon, July 26.
S S Akbar—Courtney—Jeddah, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 11.

S S Luabo—Miller—Marmagoa and Delagoa-bay.
S S Manora—Steadman—London.
S S Kashgar—Cockman—London.
S S Devanha—Randall—London.
S S Bankura—Beala—Persian Gulf.
S S Tenkai Maru—Harnichi—Kobe etc.
S S Baron Elcho—Thomson—Calcutta.

The following vessel obtained its portclearances yesterday.

S S Chakla—Terry—Karachi

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer Mull for Hull etc.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's Australian mail steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain H. W. Randall, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sydney via Fremantal and Colombo, with a general cargo 16 cabin and 1 deck passengers, which port she had left on 12th ultimo.

S. S. Mull:—The steamer Mull, 2,772 tons, Captain J. McLeod, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Leghorn, with ballast, which port she had left on 19th ultimo.

S. S. Panayiotis:—The steamer Panayiotis, 2,216 tons, Captain J. C. Duncan, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Seghow (Italy), with ballast, which port she had left on 17th ultimo.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain T. V. Legrand, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S. S. City of Chester:—The City Line steamer City of Chester, 3,520 tons, Captain J. C. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 4th ultimo.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Moron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 26th ultimo.

S. S. Akbar:—The T. M. Company's steamer Akbar, 2,957 tons, Captain E. W. Courtney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 26 deck passengers, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S. S. Tenkai Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenkai Maru, 1,918 tons, Captain Harnichi, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Elcho:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Baron Elcho, 2,775 tons, Captain J. H. Thomson, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Davanha:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain H. W. Randall, sailed yesterday from Ballard Pier Station for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said and Marseillee, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour, for Karachi, with ballast.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Devanha, Captain H. W. Randall, arrived here from Sydney, weather experienced during the voyage, fine moderate monsoon.

S. S. Mull, Captain J. McLeod, arrived here from Leghorn, weather experienced during the voyage, boisterous.

S. S. Panayiotis, Captain J. C. Duncan, arrived here from Seghow, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate S. S.-W. and W. S.-W. winds, moderate sea, no rain till coast.

S. S. Queda, Captain W. Moxon, arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon and heavy seas.

S. S. City of Chester, Captain J. C. Brown arrived here from Glasgow via Port Said, weather experienced during the voyage, fine and clear weather, strong monsoon in Indian Ocean.

S. S. Akbar, Captain E. W. Courtney, arrived here from Jeddah via Port Sudan and Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, Socotru to 65 degs. E., strong monsoon, rough sea, after moderate and fine.

IMPORT.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru from Kobe, Agents O. S. Kaisha:—2 packages, 1,132 cases porcelainware; 17 cases paperware; 34 cases brass sheets; 195 cases mirrors; 2 cases pono; 5 cases tin boxes; 4 cases tawpware; 151 cases rubber goods; 191 cases toys; 3 cases flax canvas; 20 cases soap; 45 cases cotton goods; 19 cases antimonyware; 28 cases metalware; 4 cases lanterns; 3 cases silk goods; 1 case, 4 bundles mattings; 81 cases window glass; 1,205 cases safety matches; 100 bags aniseeds; 10 cases sleeve links; 100 cases non-poisonous matches; 2 cases cotton towels; 155 cases span silk yarn; 2 cases pencils; 13 cases hosiery goods; 250 cases refined camphor; 247 cases enamelware; 100 casks sulphate of copper; 85 cases medicine; 639 cases sulphur matches; 10 cases isin glass; 19 cases cigars; 40 casks sulphur; 30 cases toilet paper; 50 cases beer; 108 cases glass bottles; 142 cases white zincpowder; 16 cases lead flutes; 22 cases padlocks; 20 cases white lead powder; 650 kegs, 300 casks red lead; 2 cases imitation pearl beads; 6 cases lead whistle; 5 cases tin mirror boxes; 13 cases silk yarn; 100 cases camphor flour; 14 cases anty sleeve link; 2 cases silk handkerchiefs; 50 crts., 270 bags linunade bottles; 24 cases anty dishes; 26 cases tinware; 100 cases caud salmon; 991 bags beans; 9 cases spectacles, etc.; 8 cases stationeries; 17 cases perfumeries; 383 cases, 30 crts. malted milk; 2 bundles caud goods; 20 crts. malted milk; 2 bundles canvas; 2 cases aluminiumware; 12 cases spun silk; 4 cases mirror cases; 10 cases perfumery; 217 cases cigarettes cases; 2 cases cotton hosiery; 4 cases tin soap boxes; 13 cases fountain pen; 5 cases lamps; 5 cases glass cups; 253 bales cotton shirting; 34 bundles cotton sheeting; 3 cases caud tongues; 22 cases caud asparagus; 20 cases caud fruits; 46 cases slubbing tubs; 2 cases caud sauces; 3 cases bottled eatsup; 5 cases locks; 3 cases whistles; 307 cases slates; 574 bundles, 5,073 pieces fir lumber; 161 bales shirting; 55 bales grey cotton shirting; 7 cases pearl beads; 2 cases toilet cream; 40 cases cotton yarn; 7 cases pickel whistles; 7,880 pieces copper ingot; 101 cases empty glass bottles; 5 cases nickel soap boxes; 48 cases aluminium circles; 18 cases anty whistles; 35 cases glass tumblers; 45 cases cotton undershirts; 1,120 pieces wood planks; 90 pdgs. 20 cases cruicbles; 80 packages crucible covers.

S. S. Banka from Bangkok via Colombo. Agents Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co.:—1,402 pieces teak squares; 2,143 pieces teak planks; 624 bundles, 105,010 pieces teak conversions; 3,431 pieces teak board; 24,519 pieces, 2,604 bundles, teak scanting; 96 pieces teak square logs.

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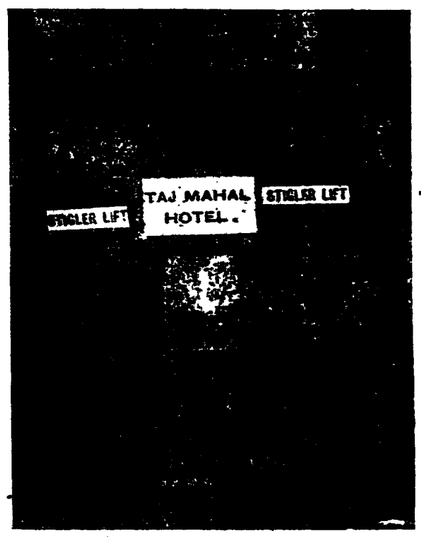

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Samples and particulars on application.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Metting of the City Improvement Trust Board 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karapara will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day instead of on the 12th as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa and unregisterred correspondence for G. E. Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. Shinryu Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

English mail steamer Kandala, with the outward mails of the 24th instant expected at 8 am.

Standard Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Statutory Meeting, Whiteaway Buildings, Hornby Row, 2 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	M. 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	2 0

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

KNIGHT.—In memory of our esteemed friend and considerate Master Harry Knight, Esq., who died on the 12th August 1917. Loved and respected by all. Inserted by the staff at Victoria Terminus.

PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, 14th August, 1919, at 6 p.m., in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, to consider the draft constitution and further rules for the working of the Society.

STUDENTS CLUB.

A meeting of the Students' Club of the Chatrisarang Street Social Service League Night School, was held on Sunday last, under the presidency of Mr. Yusuf Haji Cassum Agbootwala.

A debate on "Duty of Life", was held on the students, when the teachers and the outsiders spoke at length and threw sufficient light on the subject. The president then in his speech in Gujarati, showed heartfelt sympathy towards the school and promised the school to render any help that lay in his power.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Telugu Bal Dnyanottejak Samaj, "First Aaid", "Home Nursing" and "Home Hygiene" study classes in English, will be commenced from the 17th August, at the Telugu Hall, 13, Kamatipura (Telugu Free Library), Byculla. The classes are open to all the boys and girls, and will be held from 1 to 2 p.m., (S. T.) No fees will be charged and successful students will be awarded certificates with prizes.

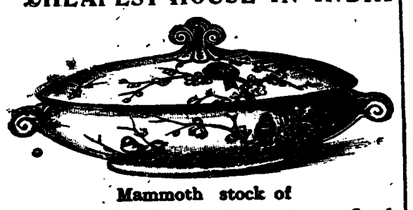
Those desirous of attending the above classes, should either see the Secretary, on that day, at 10 a.m., at the same place to enlist their names or write to Mr. S. B. Awar, (Secretary), 10th Kamatipura, to that effect.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay, on Sunday, was 165, as compared to 102, on the corresponding day of last year, and 103 in 1917. Small-pox registered 2 attacks and 1 death, on Sunday.

T

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA



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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. Vs. BYCULLA CLUB.

The annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Club, came off yesterday, resulting in a win for the Gymkhana. The principal features of the day's game were the fine batting displays given by Carroll, on the Gymkhana side and by Weigall and Aston on the Byculla Club side. The first-named was once again in fine form and his 53, not out, was the result of brilliant cricket, his chief hits being seven 4's and one 6. Weigall hit with freedom, and Aston gave a splendid display of clean, hard driving. Badham, Mackenzie, Phillips and Porritt also batted well. The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Carroll, who captured 4 wickets for 19 runs, Phillips securing the next best analysis with 3 wickets for 24 runs. On the Byculla Club side, Hogg bowled well, taking 2 wickets for 24 runs apiece. The scores:—

BYCULLA CLUB.

1st Innings.

Major L. A. F. Weigall, c Porritt, b Phillips	8
A. H. S. Aston, c Wickman, b Phillips	17
K. McI. Kemp, b Phillips	1
R. T. H. Mackenzie, c and b Carroll.	26
O. J. Bunbury, c Garnett, b Wickham.	1
H. B. Moore, b Porritt	11
Lt.-Com. Gordon, st. Sanderson, b Carroll	6
A. D. Clarke, b Carroll	18
A. W. Puttick, run out	8
L. S. Langmead, l-b-w., b Carrell	11
M. N. Hogg, not out	2
Extras ...	5
Total ...	108

2nd Innings.

Major L. A. F. Weigall, st. Lees, b Porritt	43
A. H. S. Aston, b Stileman	30
R. T. H. Mackenzie, c and b Porritt.	7
H. B. Moore, c Garnett, b Stileman.	5
Lt.-Com Gordon, b Porritt	0
K. McI. Kemp, not out	1
The rest did not bat.	
Total (for 5 wickets) ...	86

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

F. M. Garnett, b Mackenzie	7
G. C. Phillips, c Kemp, b Moore	28
Capt. F. H. Carroll, not out	53
G. A. Hopkins, l-b-w, b Hogg	1
F. F. Stileman, b Hogg	0
P. M. D. Sanderson, c Moore, b Weigall	12
A. H. Porritt, not out	27
G. Wiles, J. R. C. Badham, H. E. Lees and Capt. F. H. Wickham, did not bat.	
Extras ...	4
Total (for 5 wickets) ...	132

2nd Innings.

H. E. Lees, b Moore	8
J. R. C. Badham, b Moore	31
G. Wiles, l-b-w, b Kemp	1
Capt. F. H. Wickham, c Mackenzie, b Kemp	0
F. F. Stileman, c Aston, b Kemp ...	2
P. M. D. Sanderson, not out	17
A. H. Porritt, b Moore	4
F. M. Garnett, b Kemp	2
G. C. Phillips, not out	10
The rest did not bat.	
Extras ...	3
Total (for 7 wickets) ...	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Byculla Club—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Badham	6	1	13	0
Phillips	7	1	24	3
Wickham	4	0	29	1
Carroll	7	0	19	4
Porritt	5	1	19	1

Bombay Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hogg	13	2	48	2
Mackenzie	9	2	28	1
Moore	5	1	26	1
Weigall	8	1	28	1

HINDU GYM. VS. POONA Y. C. HINDU GYM.

BRILLIANT CENTURY BY V. A. DALVI.

A brilliant innings of 103 by V. A. Dalvi, was the outstanding feature of the match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Poona Young Cricketers Hindu Gymkhana, which was played at the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, yesterday. The scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Jog, l-b-w, b S. M. Dalvi	14
b. R. Kagal, c S. M. Dalvi, b Shivram	0
Navle, c Shroff, b B. Shivram	3
Deodhar, not out	53
Bhonsle, b S. M. Dalvi	0
Bhate, c Shivram, b S. M. Dalvi ...	11
Godbole, b S. M. Dalvi	0
Phatak, c Kantak, b S. M. Dalvi ...	7
Sodame, c Shroff, b Kantak	4
Parekh, b Kantak	0
Phadke, c Dalvi, b Kantak	4
Extras ...	2
Total ...	88

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
P. Vithal, l-b-w, b Kagal	10
S. M. Dalvi, b Deodhar	46
K. G. Pardeshi, st. Navle, b Sudame.	25
V. V. Kantak, l-b-w, b Kagal	61
V. A. Dalvi, retired	103
Canpat, played on Deodhar	39
Shivram, st. b Navle	25
M. G. Shroff, not out	21
M. H. Rana, not out	9
M. D. Pai, did not bat.	
B. M. Dalvi, did not bat.	
Extras ...	11
Total ...	341

SEWRI VADALA STREET SCHEME 57.

(From a Correspondent.)

In view of the notices served by the Improvement Trust, on the residents of Bhoiwadi and other villages, asking them whether they dissent or not in respect of the acquisition of their land and buildings under the Sewri Wadala Street Scheme No. 57, a public meeting of the residents was held at Bhoiwadi, on Sunday last, to consider the measures to be adopted in the matter.

A committee has been appointed to submit petitions to the authorities concerned.

"CULTIVATE VIRTUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD."

SIR CHIMANLAL'S ADVICE TO MOSLEM STUDENTS.

The Annual address to the Moslem Students' Union was delivered on Sunday evening by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the rooms of the Union at Chowpatty, Mr. Mahomedbhoy B. Sayani presiding.

Sir Chimanlal said there were some of them studying in colleges, and some of them in schools, and young men as they were, they were very enthusiastic and had great aspirations for the post they would have to take in the affairs of the country later on. Their primary object was so to qualify themselves for their calling as to earn their living—no doubt that was the object before all students. But thty must take a larger view of education, because they must remember that the future of any country and the progress of any country must be upon the citizens, and no country could be great, unless the citizens of that country were united to raise that country to its proper place and to work for that country; in order to do that it was the students of to-day, in whose hands the future of the country lies, who must work for it. They were now on the eve of very great constitutional reforms, and England and her statesmen were sincerely desirous of launching this country on the path of self-government. Indians had been asking for self-government and rightly. They had been claiming that India, which was a component part of the British Empire, should be placed on the same footing as other self-governing Dominions. But while they were making that claim, and while that claim was now in the process of being conceded to India step by step, they must remember that very heavy responsibility would be with them, when that scheme was accomplished. Without obedience to leaders, without obedience to constituted authority no country could progress. They had to see how other countries in history had attained freedom, and a study of history would show them how the battle of freedom had been fought and won in those countries. They had to cultivate the virtue of universal brotherhood, more especially was that necessary in a country constituted as India was; they had in this country so many creeds, so many races, castes and religions, that unless people belonging to all those varieties of denominations learned to act with a feeling of universal brotherhood, of self-respect, and sympathy, it would be impossible to make progress towards complete self-government. It behoved them, Hindus and Mahomedans, to work together in the manner he had indicated, with consideration for each other, with self-restraint, with give and take, in such a manner that they could present a united front, and they could work together for the common good and advancement of the country.

SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal has been issued by the secretary of the society:—

Sisters and brothers you all know, that there are thousands of students (even sons of millionaires) in America, who work for their bread, and prosecute their studies entirely on their own support, and thus they do not become a burden to their parents or guardians.

In order to inculcate this spirit of self-help among our students we have started a Society on similar lines. It has at present undertaken the business of supplying best and reliable 'Khandeshi Butter.' Will you kindly help us by purchasing butter from us, and thus encourage our efforts?

PEACE DANCE AT MAZAGAON INSTITUTE

The Mazagon Institute celebrated the signing of the Peace Treaty between the Allies and Germany by a Fancy Dress dance on Saturday last, in the old St. Peter's school hall, Mazagon, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, etc., large sized paintings of their Majesties occupying prominent positions.

The dance commenced at 9-30 p.m., punctually to the sweet strains of the Victoria Band.

The dance was continued till the early hours of the morning. The gathering was large and the fancy costumes, as might be expected were of varied kinds. Six prizes were given away. The first ladies' prize was awarded to Miss Aileen D'Sylva who represented "Peace and War." The second prize for ladies was awarded to a "Red Indian," in the person of Mrs. Corke. The first prize for gentlemen was carried by Mr. T. Folking who appeared as a Mahomedan, and the second to Mr. Corke who personated a "Red Indian." Two other prizes were awarded to Mrs. Arnold who was dressed as a Cashmiri lady and Miss Nyes who came as a Railway Ticket Collector.

The S. S. Margha, with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, passed Suez at noon, on Saturday, the 9th instant.

"HOW WE ARE GETTING ON."

A member of the Congress Deputation writes from London under date July 2:—

The consent of the House of Lords to the appointment of a Joint Select Committee on the Reforms Bill, was obtained on Monday, 30th June. The resolution was moved by Lord Curzon and passed unanimously by the House. The opposition was represented by Lord Salisbury; but he did not press for rejection. Lord Curzon's speech was not as warm as Mr. Montagu's. One newspaper calls it a grudging acquiescence. There were no other speeches or discussions. The whole affair was rather tame and dull.

We have now prepared our memorandum and also statement of amendments necessary to bring the Bill in line with the Congress League Scheme. Mr. Jinnah and party have arrived. Anyhow we are prepared with our evidence.

You will find amongst cuttings Mrs. Besant's last two articles in the "Herald" and also Mr. Banerjea's views. There is nothing in them directly against the proposals of the Congress.

There were two meetings of importance this week, one convened by the London Branch of the Independent Labour Party on Monday the 30th June. Mr. Neil Macnill presided and Diwan Madhavrao addressed the meeting and Mr. Satyamurti supported on "Labour conditions in India." There was another meeting yesterday at Essex Hall. Lord Islington presided and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea spoke on "India past and present." He was followed by Mr. Shastri for a few minutes. Both the meetings passed off quietly, the attendance was moderate and there was nothing controversial. Mr. Tilak addressed a meeting at the Sunday Adult School on Friday last (27th). It was a small gathering and the discussion was lively.

Mr. Horniman is engaged in taking his case to the Privy Council.

The Joint Select Committee is composed of following persons:—

House of Lords:—Lord Selborne (Chairman), Lord Crewe, Lord Midleton, The Duke of Northumberland, Lord Islington, Lord Sinha, and Lord Sydenham.

House of Commons:—Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Bennet, Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Montagu, Captain Ormsby Gore, Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Spoor.

There is little hope from this committee. Mr. Spoor is the only Labour representative taken up. Lord Sydenham is there and Lord Sinha will probably do nothing more than follow Mr. Montagu.

There was a Labour Conference at Southport last week. Mrs. Besant went there as a fraternal delegate and spoke on India. Mr. Satyamurti and Diwan Madhavrao went there as visitors and were received well. At this Conference they decided to favour "direct action" which means to bring pressure on Government by strikes of Labour for political purposes.

COCOANUT DAY IN BOMBAY.

The Narieli-Poornima or the Cocoanut-day was observed by the Hindus of the City yesterday. All the Offices, Banks and many of the proprietory schools were closed and a fair was held on the Esplanade along the Cruickshank Road in the afternoon.

The day has a special significance as with its advent the monsoon abates and the coasting trade is resumed. The Brahmins change their sacred threads and visit their *yajmans* round whose wrists they tie a silk thread of verigated colours which is called rakeha, and in return receive cereal and money.

At peep of day a large number of Hindus began bathing in the sea, at the Kennedy Sea-face, Chowpatty and Back-Bay and till the dusk they were making offerings of cocoanuts and milk to the sea and giving alms to the *Sadhus* and beggars who sat in a line from Chowpatty to Marine Lines. A mythological legend says that the Hindus offer cocoanuts to the sea on this day, to appease its fury.

The fair at Esplanade which began to swell from 12 a.m. was fully developed at 5 p.m. when bands of metropolitan and suburban school-boys, and other visitors swooped in. The keen spectators could perceive that the day was not only a holiday but also a day of enjoyment, not only to the Hindus but to Parsis, Mahomedans and Christians as well.

Official and Personal.

Rai Bahadur Sheth Baldeodas Birla, has donated a sum of a lakh and a half rupees to the Benares Hindu University. The Jaipur State, to which he belongs, has recently honoured him with the title of Shethji and has further invested him with the right of wearing the "Golden Anklet" as a mark of appreciation for his services to the State.

A Calicut message says:—Mr. C. Krishnan writes to say that he Mr. C. Krishnan writes to say that he has received reliable information that there is no truth in the recent widely published report of his nomination to the Madras Legislative Council as a representative of the Thiyya community.

A correspondent wires:—His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler, who is patron of the Mohamedan College, Aligarh, has accepted the Trustees' invitation to visit the college on 24th and 25th November.

LUNAWADA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

HELP FROM MOMBASA.

The Hon. Secretary of the Lunawada Famine Relief Committee, acknowledges the receipt of a cheque No. 00039, for a sum of Rs. 1,111 from Mr. Dashrathlal Chunilal Shobharam Jani, Mombasa (British East Africa), along with his letter, dated 23rd June 1919, to be utilized in helping the famine-striken poor, and that of a sum of Rs. 27, towards the encouragement of the education of poor students of Lunawada. The Secretary expresses on behalf of his committee, their thanks to Indians, residing in Africa for their munificience. He states that the committee has commenced relief operations.

MR. HORNIMAN AND CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A propos of the suggestion made in the columns of the "Chronicle", that Mr. Horniman should be chosen as the President of the next Congress, please allow me to say that no better suggestion was ever made. I am aware of the fact that there are Indians, whose life-long services demand recognition at the hands of their countrymen, which has been deferred so long, but which should not be deferred any longer, yet I make myself bold to say that this consideration should not deter us from giving the highest post of honour that we command to Mr. Horniman this year. I say so only on this main ground that as between an Indian and a non-Indian, who have both done eminent services for this country, the latter should always be preferred.

As for Indians, it is their duty to serve their country, and there is nothing particularly heroic about even the highest sacrifices that we may undertake for the sake of our country. But when non-Indians champion our cause as their own, and are outcasted and cavilled, and consequently, suffer a number of hardships for that reason alone, I believe, it should be our first care to express our gratitude to such great men in the most fitting manner possible. Such a manner of paying public tribute, to a man of the stamp and sincerity of Mr. Horniman, is nothing else than his election to the Presidentship of the next Congress.

It may be that the next Congress is held in London? That will not detract from the merit of his claim. I think, however, that the question of the election of the President for the next Congress hangs more or less, on the work in England, and it is a little premature to discuss this subject at this date. At any rate, we must all try to get our friend back amongst us to inspire and lead us, as he was used to do of late. The idea that he must go on editing "The Republican", in England, should not be countenanced.—Yours, etc.

MADHAVPRASAD N. PANDIT.

Malad.

RACE-PREJUDICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days ago, Mr. Kemp wrote in your paper, criticising Mr. Andrews' pessimism. I am surprised to miss such pessimism in his letter, but on the other hand, in my opinion, it is the most candid revelation of the present situation. Mr. Kemp says that, if we believe in Mr. Andrews, then we must believe the errand of all the deputations that are gone to England as fruitless. With deep respect for British justice and also Mr. Kemp's patriotism, I think that the deputations are as good as useless. To make an impression favourable enough to see India from the real standpoint will require far greater time and also will require Europe to drop her intense race prejudice.

Mr. Kemp says that England has nothing to do with Japan and America, but he should know that no one will hold England responsible for any happening in these countries. Mr. Andrews explained only the general attitude of the white people against their dark brethren. That England has to do an important duty to India, is true, but God knows whether the case is going to be like poor Ireland. To ascribe to Mr. Andrews' pessimism, is surely as wrong as accusing oneself.—Yours, etc.,

B. V. KESKAR.

Poona City, 8th August.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

During the course of the report for the half-year ended 30th June, it is stated that the net profit for the half-year including the sum of Rs. 40,742-7-1 brought forward amounts to Rs. 3,88,721-15-1. This sum, the Directors have decided to dispose of as follows:—

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FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

MR. F. N. BHARUCHA.—Writing about the bad condition of the roads in Bombay in the Monsoon season, points out the slushy state of the more thickly populated parts of the city where the roads are left in comparative neglect.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The depression in the United Provinces has nearly disappeared but another one of slight intensity has appeared over the Deltain Bengal. The Arabian Sea current is very weak while the Bay current is mainly directed into Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal United Provinces, East and North Punjab. A few falls also occurred in East Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy six inches, Moulmein, Bassein four, Toungoo one, Kyukpyu two, Akyab three, Yenasthin a half, Maymyo three-quarters, Cox's Baxaar, Sangor Island, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Calcutta four, Sambalpur three, Cawnpore Bareilly a quarter, Agra Meerut one and a half, Mainpuri, Delhi Ambala a half, Rawalpindi a quarter and Jaipur three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decreased of rainfall in the United Provinces.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 12th August, 1919.

ENQUIRY AGAIN PROMISED.

The "Englishman" is in a state of mourning. The feelings of moral delicacy for which it is noted have been outraged by the news that Sir Edward Maclagan has been exercising "clemency" towards the Martial Law prisoners of the Punjab. We are sorry that the news should have come at the end of the week to disturb the Sabbath meditations of our contemporary. That "mercy" should be "bestowed on criminals" is an intolerable thing to the Christian perceptions of the "Englishman." There was no grief that justice was violated. Now it is trying to bully Sir Edward Maclagan and mildly terrorise the Government out of pursuing the path of "righteous expediency" which is commending itself to them in limited measure. The ferocious sentences of the Martial Law Commission it wants to retain in order to avoid the "risk" of liberated criminals like Lala Harkishen Lal plotting again, in the broken remainder of their life-time, for another encounter with the King-Emperor. Sir Edward Maclagan has a heavy responsibility to discharge and it is atrocious that the class represented by the "Englishman" should try to over-awe him from repairing, so far as is humanly possible and so far as he can having regard to the frantic temper of officials he has still to respect, the wrongs done to the leaders of the Punjab.

Over these acts of "clemency" we do not find it easy to be ecstatic. To tell a man wrongly convicted of treason that he may expiate the uncommitted offence by three years' rigorous instead of swinging on the gallows may be a relief, but it is not justice. And for men like Lala Harkishen Lal and Mr. Dunichand, the ordeal of convicts will, in spite of executive concessions, virtually prove to be a sentence of desolation; we were almost going to say, death. And it is a pity that the outcry of vindictiveness should now be heard after all the revelations of Martial Law. The Government have now to remember that they cannot please the "Englishman" school and at the same time do justice. "Necessarily prompt and probably hasty" is Lord Sinha's description of the doings of the Executive in the Punjab. It may be the language of moderation, but it is praising the O'Dwyer-Johnson combination with faint "damns." Lord Sinha is anxious that the reductions and commutations of sentences should be widely appreciated. We are also told that "with a view to ensuring the confidence of the well-disposed the action had been adequate and not merciless." Lord Sinha possibly means that the acts of "clemency" were not devoid of mercy.

That is not saying very much after all that has happened, but we take it that the Secretary of State is realising the immensity of the muddle which drew respected citizens to the depths of degradation through disorderly tribunals which affected to dispense justice. We are glad that Mr. Montagu has not forgotten the idea of having an inquiry into the unrest; he is still occupied in communicating with the Government of India in the matter. By their policy of concurrence, the Government of India have ruled themselves out of court and we hope that the prolonged correspondence with Simla will not result in the installation of Government officials. The delay is destroying the traces of material evidence. In no event should the inquiry be vitiated by the presence of Government nominees, though we feel uneasy that it should take so long to conclude the communications with the Government of India on the matter.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The interesting experiment of an Economic Conference, established with the object of directly developing the industrial possibilities of the Mysore State, has been watched with sympathy by other administrations in India, and the fact that several features have been adopted by them is an evidence of the valuable work already accomplished. But, however carefully a scheme may be conceived, it can only be tested in its actual working. Changes have been foreshadowed for some time. There was considerable anxiety on the part of both official and non-officials as to the changes to be effected, for there were rumours that those at the head of the Government felt that the Conference did not justify the large expenditure incurred, and that its days of usefulness were over, the continuation depending on the normal machinery of Government. The Conference has had many critics and it has to be acknowledged that the amount of actual progress does not appear commensurate with the number of meetings held and speeches made. The Dewan took up the question seriously, with the result that the Government has issued a State paper making a number of important changes in the constitution of the Conference, changes which, to our mind, are in the right direction. The whole structure is brought into more direct connection with the Government,, so that the probability of overlapping will be largely reduced. In some respects the Conference was an independent body, receiving considerable sums, from the Government, which it expended as it thought best. In the nature of things much of this expenditure was experimental, and many have been disappointed that the returns are so unsatisfactory.

There are now to be four Central Boards —for Education, Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, and Chemical Research. Each of these Boards, which will consist of 22 members will have a full-time secretary. The function of these Boards will be the investigation of questions of economic interest, carrying on experiments, formulating schemes of improvements, collecting and spreading information of value by means of bulletins, lectures, and the like, and generally advising the people in respect of measures to be adopted for their material and moral welfare. In most cases, the schemes accepted by the Boards will be carried out by the executive departments of the Government, instead of, as in the past, leaving it to the Central Committees. The Boards are to be allowed full initiative and financial autonomy subject to budget provision. Another point in regard to which a change has been made is in connection with the economic work of the districts. The Government consider that it is no longer necessary to have separate district committees for the purpose and that the functions of these committees may be advantageously handed over to the district boards. These boards are to be strengthened and the duty of promoting economic and other developments in local areas will be imposed as an obligatory function. Each of these district boards, which have long done excellent work, will have three separate committees to deal with education, agriculture, and industries and commerce respectively. The Government will make grants to enable these boards to carry out local schemes. But in addition to these grants the district boards are expected to raise funds from their own resources to carry on this development. In the case of taluqs the Progress Committees will cease to exist and will be merged in the Taluq Boards. It had long been felt that there was needless duplication of work and a reduction in the number of committees would be a great gain. The work of economic progress in villages will devolve upon the Village Panchayets.

The General Economic Conference will meet as usual in a session annually. The membership will be 100, consisting of representatives from the central boards, the Deputy Commissioners, members of Legislative Council, members of City and Town Municipalities, together with 9 members nominated to represent special interests. The functions of this Conference are to be purely advisory. It may make suggestions but will have no administrative powers or functions and no control over finance. These changes have been made after a careful review of the working of the Conference during the past seven or eight years, and the general opinion is that they are calculated to strengthen the hands of the Government in their efforts to develop the industrial and educational possibilities of the State. There was certainly a serious waste of energy involved in the innumerable committees appointed, with the resulting absence of co-ordination, and this attempt to modify the scheme is calculated to strengthen an organisation which was in danger of dissipating its energies. The progress of the new organisation will be watched with interest.

HAECKEL.

By the death of Prof. Ernst Heinrich Haeckel the world has lost one of its greatest biologists. The sage of Jena, as he had been known for the last three decades or more owing to his reluctance to part company with his favourite University town, was widely revered in all British scientific and rationalistic circles both on account of the purity of his life and his single-minded devotion to science for over nearly three score years. It is true at the outbreak of war he joined his brother professors of German Universities in denouncing the so-called ingratitude and perfidy of British statesmen in espousing the cause of France and Russia against Germany. But except for this lapse, the esteem in which this great German scientist had been held in Great Britain and throughout the British Empire never suffered in the least. Prof. Haeckel occupied among Germans the same position that Darwin held among the British and they together did more than any other scientists—barring the exception of Dr. Wallace—of the nineteenth century to establish and popularise the doctrine of organic evolution. Though to Darwin, undoubtedly, belongs the glory of having formulated this momentous doctrine, Prof. Haeckel's researches in the same line, have been of as great importance to the science of biology as any Darwin made.

The monumental character of Prof. Haeckel's contribution to science can be seen from the fact that at the time of the celebration of his 60th birthday at Jena in 1894 he had produced 42 works with 13,000 pages, besides numerous scientific memoirs. Among his earliest works was his famous monograph on "Radiolaria" published in 1862 and written at the age of 28. His next great work was that on "General Morphology" published in 1866 when he was only 32 years old. Huxley described it as a suggestive attempt to work out the practical application of evolution to its final results. Two years later he published the "Natural History of Creation," which was more daring and more definite in its conclusions than any work of the kind published before. But the most popular as well as the most comprehensive work written by Haeckel was "The Riddle of the Universe." In this he developed his favourite doctrine of Monism—of the essential unity of inorganic and organic life—which finds an echo to-day in the writings of India's greatest scientist, Dr. J. C. Bose. According to both pyschology is merely a branch of physiology, which itself is inseparably bound up with the Chemico Physical Sciences. Haeckel's denial of the immortality of the soul and of the existence of a personal God, which naturally followed, from his doctrine of Monism, raised a regular storm against him in theological circles all over the world, not the least in his own country, and he had to suffer much from misrepresentation based on ignorance of his real teachings. But he remained undaunted to the end. His death, though coming at a ripe old age, will be widely regretted in rationalistic and scientific circles all over the world

Notes of the Day.

The Ulster Chieftain.

As long as Sir Edward Carson speaks for Ulster, we shall not hear the voice of reason. Presiding over the Ulster Unionist Council, he spoke of preparedness in Ulster to prevent "encroachments on their liberties." We know the meaning of the threat and it is clear that the promised Ulster campaign of September, is organised to scare away all advocates of Irish freedom from some attempt at solution. In the bellicose speech he delivered in mail week, he made a virulent attack on Sir Horace Plunkett, because he was one of the chief organisers of the Irish Dominion League. The Orange organisations are to be revived and, if necessary, the volunteers are to be called out. It is a challenge to the cause of freedom and Parliamentary control for a minority to threaten the Government with armed resistance; but Ulster is a spoiled child. Age is making Sir Edward Carson an implacable fanatic and if the prospect of some form of freedom is menaced in this manner, the British Government can only dragoon Ireland. The Government if they are serious must face the minority that would stand between Ireland and reform. And the present state of military rule is unendurable for Ireland and a scandal to the Empire.

A Great Tangle.

The Supreme Council is perplexed at the extraordinary happenings in Budapest. The Rumanian army is disporting itself in Hungary. An armistice, wholly unconnected with the armistice of the Allies, is imposed by Rumania on prostrate Hungary and all the Allies, including America, are appealing to Rumania to desist from its amazing campaign. Rumania is fairly cool over the remonstrance; but now we see some reason for the swiftness with which the armies of the Allies hastened to Budapest and created a transitional government. The presence of a Government which nobody obeyed and the consequent disorders must have tempted Rumania to a small adventure on the sly. The position is growing worse on account of the barbarities practised by the army. France is the least disturbed of the Allies over the conduct of Rumania, but we fear that the plea that Rumania is an old ally and not an "enemy" will not reconcile any to the wanton attack which she has undertaken now. The first thing to be done by the Allies in the interests of Hungary is to clear out the trespassers.

Fight to a Finish.

The miners of Yorkshire are now ready to fight to a finish. The strike situation could not be worse than it is and factories are closing down. 200,000 miners are out of work in Yorkshire. Will the Government be able to negotiate the trouble with means other than that of reducing the workers to surrender by pressure of starvation? Will they be able to control the situation by such ruthless means? There is a significance in the statement that the funds of the strikers will only last another fortnight, a quarter million being already spent on strike-pay. Is the demand of the strikers so unreasonable as to destroy all the chances of amicable settlement? The Coal Controller thinks that the grant of the men's demands would mean a strike in every coalfield for similar concessions, which is, of course, probable. At the Southport Conference the demand was for 36 hours a week and we are afraid that, when war is so uncompromisingly declared, a trial of strength would be disastrous. Till there is a definite resolution on the part of Government to accept the recommendations of the Royal Commission, the ferment among the workers will continue. Though there have been differences of opinion regarding direct action for political ends, there is absolute unanimity among the workers that there should be direct action for the purpose of getting industrial grievances removed. 200,000 miners out of work at a season of tremendous coal-shortage is a serious prospect indeed.

An Indian Education Commission to U. S.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose, an Indian gentleman who is now occupying the position of a lecturer in the State University of Iowa, U. S., has made the interesting suggestion that Indian leaders who are interested in the educational advancement of India should send a commission to America at an early date, the commission being composed of the very best educational experts India can afford. He says the founders of the Universities of Mysore, Benares, Hyderabad, the Women's University of Poona and the proposed Muslim University should be willing to co-operate in sending this mission. The idea is an excellent one, and should commend itself both to the official and non-official universities and to Government. The Sadler Commission has no doubt, made some very important recommendations for the reconstitution of the Calcutta University, but there is much that the American University can teach in regard to features in which even the most modern British Universities are deficient. This was made recently clear by the British Commission which returned after a survey of the American Universities. The new Universities of India, like the Benares, Poona, Mysore and Hyderabad Universities, in particular, will find it most profitable to depute a joint commission to America to study the educational institutions there, as most of the American Universities are the products of purely private enterprise and their growth has not been hampered by official control.

American Support Promised.

Dr. Bose adds that the leading American educationists whom he has consulted on the subject have given it their unqualified approval and whole-hearted support to the proposal. Dr. Walter A. Jessup, President of the State University of Iowa, in the course of a letter to Dr. Bose has stated:

"Should the proposed Commission visit the United States, we would be pleased to have them make Iowa City and the State University of Iowa their headquarters while studying the schools, colleges, and Universities in the central part of the United States. We believe that it would be to the advantage of such a commission to make this place their headquarters since in Iowa City there may be found typical public schools of all grades including the State University with its professional colleges of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and engineering, and its college of liberal arts, graduate college, and college of education.

"The college of education of the State University of Iowa is equipped with an experimental school, including both elementary and secondary grades, and is used as a sub-station of the United States Bureau of Education.

"In the event that the proposed Indian Commission should come to Iowa City, the State University of Iowa would do everything in its power to facilitate their work."

The Hon. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of the United State's Bureau of Education at Washington, whose position is very similar to that of the Minister of Education in the British Government, has welcomed the project in the following message addressed to Dr. Bose.

"I wish to assure you and others who are interested in the matter that it will give me great pleasure to lend whatever assistance I can to this Commission either personally or through the United States Bureau of Education."

Is it too much to hope that some of the new Indian Universities at least will eagerly fall in with the idea and cooperate in sending at an early date a joint commission to America—and if need be, to Japan also—to study the educational systems there?

Parsi Charities.

The Parsis are a small community—just about a lakh of souls all told. They are at the same time a comparatively rich community, the aggregate wealth in the possession of members of the community exceeding, we dare say, the normal requirements of four times their present number, if a fair distribution of the wealth were possible to be made. In spite of this, the need of charitable institutions is felt among Parsis as acutely as in any other community less favourably placed in point of worldy good. The reason is not far to seek. It lies in the problem of poverty. Thus the Parsis as a community cannot be blamed if with all the aggregate wealth in the hands of individual members they cannot prevent a number—a considerable number—of Parsi families or individual Parsis suffering from poverty, though it is the duty of the community to relieve distress and take other preventive measures. We are glad an attempt is being made to establish a "Parsi Charity Organisation Society." with a view to cultivate healthy public opinion as to the right direction of charities and their organisation, to co-ordinate existing charitable institutions, to provide for cases and kinds of charities not served by existing institutions, and to undertake direct relief work. Such a co-ordinating society is badly needed among Parsis as among other communities and we wish it every success.

Limdi State.

Not even the failure of the monsoon and the visitation of the influenza epidemic appear to have ruffled the placid stream of administration of this little State in Kathiawar, with an area of 350 square miles and a population of 33,862, in the year 1918-19, for which a report has just been issued. The Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji, having proceeded to England with the younger Kumar Sahebs, the administration of the State was conducted by the Yuvaraj Shri Digvijaysinhji. The condition of the people during the year appears to have been fairly satisfactory. It is interesting to find that throughout the state primary education is free and has been made compulsory in most of the villages where there are schools In the High School no fees are charged from subjects of the Limdi and Lakhtar States. The total cost of education during the year was Rs. 24,866 as against Rs. 21,231 in the prevous year.

INDIAN CLAIM TO RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

SIR F. SLY BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE.

REFORMS AND CIVIL SERVANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 11.

At to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee, Sir Frank Sly said he believed that the proposals of the Southborough Franchise Committee satisfied responsible opinion in India. He did not think it possible to give the Indian workers direct representation on the legislative councils. Mr. Madhav Rao's opinion that India was able to dispense with the Europeans was certainly incorrect. He believed that the agitation against the Civil Service was largely political in order to strengthen the Indian claim to responsible government. He would be very sorry to think that Mr. Rao's views reflected more sober opinion in India. He thought that too limited a franchise was more dangerous than too extended a one. He estimated that between ten and twenty per cent. of the population understood the questions of reform. The remainder were entirely ignorant about them.

Replying to Mr. Montagu, Sir Frank Sly said a large majority of the Civil servants in India loyally accepted the pronouncement of Aug. 20th. Some honestly believed that the proposals of the report exceeded what was desirable at the present; others believed that the report went on the wrong lines and that diarchy would make it more difficult to proceed on satisfactory lines; others believed that the scheme was justified and that there was no satisfactory alternative. He believed that the Civil servants were genuinely frightened by the recent criticism and feared that it might be difficult to make the scheme a success even with the best will owing to racial prejudice and they desired safeguards for their position. He said that if he were a young man choosing a career he would undoubtedly enter the Civil Service under the scheme.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN UPPER SILESIA.

BIG FOUR TO SEND EQUAL DETACHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., August 11.

PARIS.—It has been decided during the plebiscite in Upper Silesia that the Big Four shall send equal detachments to maintain order.

EXPLOSION IN A FRENCH MUNITIONS DEPOT.

SEVERAL KILLED AND INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., August 11.

LILLE.—An explosion has taken place in a munitions depot near Bailleul. Hitherto three civilians are known to have been killed and twenty injured exclusive of the casualties to the British soldiers, Chinese labourers and German prisoners.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 11.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the China exchange has shown increasing strength. The official Shanghai rate is 5/7½, but the actual business is being done at considerably higher rates. This has imparted a good tone to silver and caused shortage of supplies for the ordinary market requirements which is somewhat considerable.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., August 11.

Somerset beat Hants by four wickets.
Yorks beat Leicester by an innings and 126 runs.
Sussex beat Essex by an innings and 31 runs.
Surrey beat Middlesex by an innings and 48 runs.
Lancs beat Notts by nine wickets.
Northants beat Derby by three wickets.
The matches between Kent and the Australians and Warwick and Gloucester were drawn.

ULSTER UNIONISTS AGAIN.

REVIVAL OF POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

SIR E. CARSON TO BEGIN A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., August 11.

Sir Edward Carson, presiding at a special meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council in Belfast dwelt on the necessity for preparedness in Ulster to prevent encroachments on their liberties.

The meeting decided to revive the Ulster political organisations including the Unionist clubs which were in abeyance during the war and to commemorate the Covenant Day by religious services throughout Ulster on the 29th September.

It has been arranged that Sir Edward Carson shall inaugurate the political campaign in September.

FIGHT WITH BOLSHEVIKS.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE OMEGA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

ARCHANGEL.—There has been hard intermittent fighting since the Onega mutiny. The Russian force supported by the British gunners attempted the recapture of Onega, but was attacked by the Bolsheviks some of whom disguised as peasants and women got to the rear of the Russians, but the latter escaped into the woods. Subsequently a British monitor anchored off Onega and the Russian detachments were landed in the face of desperate resistance. They captured a part of the town after ceaseless house-to-house fighting, but the Bolsheviks were reinforced and forced back the Russians who withdrew after evacuating the refugees. Immediately afterwards two British monitors shelled Onega for eleven hours with seven-inch guns razing the town.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INTERNATIONALE

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY TO RUSSIA PROPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

LUCERNE.—The report of the Commission of the Internationale, while strongly protesting against the Allies supporting Admiral Koltchak, declares that the Internationale cannot evade the obligations to understand the merits of the protest by the Russian Socialists against Bolshevik oppression, therefore it proposes that the Commission of Enquiry shall visit Russia to investigate the matter.

NEW BUDAPEST GOVT.

CONGRATULATION ON REMOVAL OF SOVIETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., August 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Budapest says the new government has been inundated with congratulations on the removal of the Soviets.

BELGIUM RATIFIES PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

BRUSSELS.—The Chamber has unanimously ratified the Peace Treaty.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S FEAT.

BEATS WORLD'S HEIGHT RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

PARIS.—The French airman, Maurice Walbaum, has beaten the world's height record with a passenger reaching 25,250 feet.

EAST YORKS LEAVE FOR BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

The second battalion, East Yorks left Plymouth to-day for Bombay on the City of York.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN YORKSHIRE.

CONFERENCE PROVES ABORTIVE.

STARVING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES BEING FED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

A conference in London between the Coal Controller, the Minister of Labour, the South Yorkshire coalowners, the Yorkshire miners and the secretary of the Miners' Federation with a view to settling the strike in the Yorkshire mines was abortive. Meanwhile the industrial situation in Yorkshire is becoming worse.

Arrangements have been made to feed the children and the families in some districts where they are half-starving. The factories are closing down.

"A FIGHT TO A FINISH."

YORKSHIRE MINERS' DETERMINATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

Apparently there is going to be a fight to a finish in the strike of 200,000 Yorkshire miners. The Coal Controller today told the men's leaders that it was impossible to concede their demands: to do so would mean a strike in every coalfield in the country for similar concessions. No further conferences with a view to settlement have been arranged. It is believed that the funds of the strikers will only last another fortnight. Already a quarter of a million sterling has been spent on strike pay.

LIVERPOOL TRAMWAY STRIKE SETTLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

The Liverpool tramway strike has been settled.

END OF POLICE STRIKE.

COMMISSIONER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 11.

The Commissioner of Police announces that the strike is over and the annual leave is being resumed. He congratulates all ranks on the way they upheld the traditions of the force.

BAKERS AND STRIKE.

ARBITRATION BETWEEN MASTERS AND MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 11.

The Bakers' Union has authorised resumption of work where the employers are prepared to concede all the Unions' demands. It is anticipated that this will immediately relieve the situation as a number of large co-operative houses together with many other employers throughout London have offered to concede all the demands but hitherto the Union had forbidden the operatives to resume.

To-night's conference of the masters and the men issued a statement recommending that when the men had accepted arbitration as regards hours and wages which the employers and the Ministry of Labour favour and have resumed work, there should be further conference to consider improvements in the conditions of night work.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

BOARD OF TRADE'S NEW REGULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

The Board of Trade has issued regulations determining what articles benefit by the Imperial Preference provisions of 1919 Finance Act as being of genuine Empire origin, and fixing proportions of the value of the consignments so benefiting. They state that goods shall not be deemed to be manufactured in the British Empire unless twenty-five per cent. of the total value is the result of labour within the Empire.

A CORRECTION.

TRADE RETURNS SURPASS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., August 11.

In yesterday's message the increase in the exports should read forty-four millions. The trade returns surpass all previous records both as to imports and exports.

PROFITEERING IN AMERICA.

PRESIDENT WILSON URGES LEGISLATION.

APPEAL FOR RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson, addressing the Congress on the dearness of living recommended continuation of the Food Control Act with substantial penalties for profiteering including criminal prosecution. He urged that legislation be passed requiring that foods be released from the cold storage and priced the same as when they entered, also the federal licensing system to ensure competitive selling.

He appealed for a prompt ratification of the Peace Treaty because permanent relief was impossible while the country was neither at war nor at peace.

He said the demands for higher wages were justified if there were no other means of enabling men to live.

TEXT OF PROFITEERING ACT. 1919.

POWERS ENTRUSTED TO BOARD OF TRADES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

The text is issued of the Profiteering Act, 1919. It empowers the Board of Trade to investigate prices, receive complaints of unreasonable profit and after hearing parties to issue an order fixing the price, requiring the seller to repay the excess to the complainant and requiring the complainant to purchase at such price; or alternatively, the Board may prosecute the seller in a court of summary jurisdiction where he is liable to a fine of £200 or imprisonment for six months. Where a company is convicted every director and officer is deemed guilty unless he proves non-complicity.

The Act does not apply to the controlled articles.

The Board may delegate powers to local committees appointed by local authorities. The seller will have the right of appeal to the appeal tribunals appointed by the Board. The Board may authorise local authorities to trade in the articles to which the Act applies. All information is to be [illegible] Board of Trade will be exercised jointly with the Food Controller regarding articles of food. The Act will continue in force for six months.

RESUMPTION OF FOOD CONTROL.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

The Food Controller announces resumption of the control of the distribution and prices of imported bacon, hams and lard.

MORE FOOD FOR PETROGRAD

CHIEF COMMISSARY'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Petrograd says the Chief Commissary has issued a proclamation appealing to the agricultural organisations for more food. The population is famishing and the prices fantastic, bread being 120 roubles a pound and sugar twelve roubles a lump. Disease is raging.

ARCHDUKE'S REQUEST TO M. CLEMENCEAU.

TO RECOGNISE HIS GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

The Havas Agency states: Archduke Francis Joseph has sent a telegram to M. Clemenceau asking the Allies to recognise his Government.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN FRANCE.

500 MILLIONS FRANCS PROPOSED TO BE SPENT!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

The French Government has introduced a Bill to provide for construction of cheap and healthy dwellings to cope with the housing crisis. It is proposed to spend 500 millions of francs.

COUNCIL OF FIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

The Conference circles believe that the Council of Five will not take holiday till the Treaties with Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary are settled.

ILL-TREATMENT OF KUT PRISONERS.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF "DEAD HOUSE" AND "DEATH TRAP."

COURT MARTIAL OF W. FRATEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 11.

Terrible stories of the ill-treatment of Kut prisoners were told at the court-martial of W. William Fratel, an Eurasean warrant officer in the Indian Medical Service against whom nineteen charges were brought involving heartless treatment of the British prisoners in the hands of the Turks after the fall of Kut.

Witness spoke of a place at Bagtsche, called the "dead-house" where the bodies of the British soldiers were huddled, some naked and all filthy, also a dirty verminous tent called the "death-trap" where men suffering from dysentery lay filthy and helpless, and unattended till they died. Men too sick to work were flogged. Out of forty sick entrained from Bagtsche dirty, foodless and waterless, twenty died.

A PLEA FOR LENGTHY ADJOURNMENT.

Witness stated that the sick lay on the ground outside the hospital for hours before Fratel went to see them and often they died before he saw them. Fratel approved of the conduct of a German who illtreated the British sick. Out of 593 British soldiers from the hospital in June to September, 214 died. Mr. Elkin, defending the accused, announced that he would probably ask for a lengthy adjournment in order that witnesses might be fetched from India and Mesopotamia.

GEN. PERSHING RECALLED.

IN CONNECTION WITH U. S. STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

PARIS.—The Associated Press learns that it is reported here that General Pershing has been recalled Home suddenly. The only reason given is that it is believed to be in connection with the strike situation in the United States.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HAECKEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., August 11.

BERLIN.—The death is announced of Professor Haeckel.

Prof. Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, was born at Potsdam. He graduated at Berlin, M.D. and M.Ch., in 1857. Four years later, he became "Privatdozent" at Jena and in the succeeding year was entered Extraordinary Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Director of the Zoological Institute in the same year; in 1865, he was appointed to a chair of Zoology, which he retained for 43 years in spite of repeated invitations to migrate to more important centres. As a field naturalist, he displayed extraordinary power and industry. Among his monographs may be mentioned those on "Radiolarie" (1862), "Monera" (1870), as well as several "Challenger" reports, viz., Deep-Sea Medusae (1881), and Dadicaria (1887). In addition to this, he wrote copiously on biological theory. Darwin's Origin of Species exercised great influence over him and he became the apottle of Darwinism in Germany. He was again the first to attempt to draw up a genealogical tree exhibiting the relationship between the various orders of animals with regard both to one another and their common origin. In the paper that he read before the fourth International Zoological Congress held at Cambridge in 1898, he traced the descent of the human race in 26 stages.

Not content with the study of the doctrine of evolution in its Zoological aspects, he also applied it to some of the oldest problems of philosophy and religion. His literary output was enormous, and at the time of the celebration of his 60th birthday at Jena in 1894, he had produced 42 works with 13,000 pages, besides numerous scientific memoirs.

His book on "General Morphology" (1866), published, when he was only thirty-two, was called by Huxley, a suggestive attempt to work out the practical application of evolution to its final results. In his "Natural History of Creation," he divided morphology into two sections—tectology, the science of organic individuality; and promorphology, which aims at establishing a crystallography of organic forms. He published under the title of "Die Weltratsel" (1899), which two years later appeared in English as "The Riddle of the Universe." In this book, adopting an unconpromising monistic attitude he asserted the essential unity of organic and inorganic nature

THE BARAJADI CASE.

TESTIMONY TO SECOND ACCUSEDS' CHARACTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

On the first Special Tribunal, trying the Barajadi case, consisting of Mr. E. V. Vernon, as President and Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and Mr. Velinkar, as Commissioners, re-assembling to-day, it proceeded with the cross-examination of Sub-Inspector Abdul Habib Khan. In reply to Mr. Shaikh, witness admitted that he was specially appointed to investigate the case as others had failed to obtain clues. He took upon himself the enquiry, and till the 21st of May, he had no substantial evidence connecting the present accused. He got scent that the five mill operatives were concerned in the case, on the 20th May. It was not true that through Mr.

AFGHAN PEACE TREATY

THE TOPIC OF MILITARY CIRCLES.

DEMARCATION CLAUSE CONSIDERED MOST IMPORTANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires from Rawalpindi on 11th:—The terms of the Afghan Peace Treaty are still being discussed in military circles here. The Frontier soldiers point out that the most important provision is that which relates to the demarcation, by a British Commission, of that portion of the Durand Line, west of the Kyber, which has hitherto been undemarcated, and the acceptance by the Afghans of whatever boundary the Commission may lay down. This provided will, it is hoped, dispose of the vexed question as to whether the Bagh [illegible] which supply water to Landikhana are intribalor Afghan territory. Hitherto both the Afridis and the Arghans have claimed the Springs, and it may be remembered that when the Afghans, at the very beginning of the hostilities, occupied Bagh with a brigade, they said it was not an act of war, as Bagh was within the limits of Afghanistan. In any case in the past, both the Afghans had refrained from building defences or posting guards or troops at Bagh, which was regarded as a sort of "no man's land."

BEDFORD REGT. FROM CALCUTTA TO LUCKNOW

STATEMENT FROM RAILWAY TRANSPORT OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

In view of certain allegations which have been published regarding the disembarkation and entrainment of 1st G. B. Bedfordshire Regiment, the following statement has been issued to the Associated Press, by the Railway Transport Officer, Bengal Presidency Brigade:—

At about 8-30 a.m., on the 25th [illegible] Outram Ghat, drew alongside the Regiment, consisting of 19 officers, 5 warrant officers and 407 N. C. O.'s; and the men and the ladies of the St. John's Ambulance Corps were down to meet the Regiment, and distributed ample supply of cold drinks and other light refreshments among the men. At about 10 a.m., owing to the state of the tide, the S. S. Aranda left the wharf, as it was necessary for her to turn before going to her moorings, and this caused delay in the discharge of the baggage.

The special train which was waiting at the Outram Ghat, to convey the troops to Lucknow was up to the military, hot weather requirements. It was due to leave at 14-20 hours, but owing to the delay did not draw out till 4 hours later. A supply of rations was provided to the scale with one day's reserve in the case of necessity. Ice at 2 lbs. per man and handfans one per man were issued at the Outram Ghat, and a further supply of ice was arranged for at Mogalserai. The delay in the departure of the train was wired up the line, that the ice would not be waiting at Mogalserai awaiting arrival of the train. According to the timings originally issued, the special should have arrived at Lucknow at 3-30 hours on the 27th. The delay in starting would therefore have meant arrival at 7-30 hours.

Edroos' efforts one Syed Kadri, a loafer, had persuaded accused No. 6 to confess. He had seen certain papers with Mr. Pagg, which gave a history of all the persons. He knew nothing about the defence witnesses being intimidated.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. C. Parekh, witness stated that there was no evidence against accused Nos. 1 to 5 before their confessions were recorded or statements taken. There were no statements incriminating Chimanlal and Punjabhai before they were examined.

In reply to Mr. A. D. Karaka, witness denied having instructed any witnesses to incriminate the station-master and accused No. 9.

TESTIMONY TO SECOND ACCUSED'S CHARACTER.

Mr. E. T. Robinson, General Traffic Manager, examined on behalf of accused No. 2, said that the latter had a good character and that he had promised him a special promotion. Although the accused was drawing only Rs. 40, he was put in charge of responsible posts.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Binning, witness said that, he knew nothing of the accused's private life.

Accused Nos. 1 and 2 denied having taken part in the affair and accused No. 2 added that as he had himself telephoned about the derailment of the train, there was no need for him to get the wires cut. The police had manufactured evidence against him, as he had asked the Sub-Inspector to vacate the waiting room at Barajadi, which he then used as a charging sala.

Accused Nos. 1 to 7 retracted their confessions and said that they were made under police pressure.

THE REFORM BILL.

MR. BAPTISTA'S VIEWS.

Mr. Baptista has submitted the following memorandum on Reforms for the consideration of the Joint Committee of Parliament:—

The enlargement of Councils and the enfranchisement of Millions without Ministerial Responsibility will give no satisfaction to any educated man in India. This is apparently realised by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. The Diarchy, is doubtlessly the outcome of this fact. It is obviously designed to initiate the partial application of the principle of Ministerial responsibility to the Representatives of the people. Every Indian, whatever his own personal opinion, is ready to give it a fair trial. But it is, thought that it may not stand itself to the Committee. It is derided by Constitutional experts, and condemned by capable Indian Administrators, as unworkable. It has not been received with much enthusiasm by the politically-minded people of India. The Indian National Congress at Delhi deliberately demanded full Provincial Autonomy at once. Moderates themselves confess that the Congress expressed the opinion of an overwhelming majority of their community. But Mr. Montagu has declared that it is outside the possible scope of the announcement in Parliament. It is, therefore, apprehended that in the absence of some acceptable alternative, even the partial application of the principle of Ministerial Responsibility may be abandoned. This would be a catastrophe, the gravity of which is not fully appreciated by Government.

I, therefore, venture to submit a scheme which appears to me to obviate all the objections that have hitherto been urged against the Diarchy. Its fundamental feature is legislation by minorities instead of majorities in exceptional cases for certain reserved subjects. It dispenses with the creation of Grand Committees and consequential paraphernalia. It retains, an Unitary Executive and thereby removes all objections based on the indivisibility of functions owing to the existing structure of the Administration. There is necessary conflict of principles. The scheme produces all the safeguards embodied in the present Bill; and it provides for the gradual development of full Self-Government. Nominations are eschewed. Nominations have been utilised in the past for disguising official majorities. But once an elective majority is conceded, it ceases to have any *raison d'etre*. It is objectional on principle and demoralising in practice. It vitiates operation of the principle of ministerial responsibility. An unholy alliance between nominees and some representatives may outnumber and outvote an elective majority. An elective majority, cannot now be denied. There could be no material advance on Lord Morley's Reforms without conceding, an elective majority. This is patent. The Bill provides for an elective majority in the Legislative Assemblies, but the device of Grand Committees takes away with one hand what it gives by the other. In the case of Bengal, it would be actually retrogressive and deprive it of its present elective majority for all subjects without exception.

GRAND COMMITTEES.

The creation of Grand Committees is attributed by Mr. Montagu, not to want of capacity on the part of Indians, but to diffidence of Parliament; and these temperary expedients are professedly designed to convince Parliament of the capacity of the people by actual trial. But these excuses ignore the disappointment of the people by the non-fulfilment of pledges contained in the Acts of 1833 and 1858 and the Proclamation of Queen Victoria. But what is worse they ignore the intensity of the popular feeling against the power of the Executive to enforce its will as law in defiance of the united opposition of the People. This is demonstrated by the passage of the Rowlatt Bill and the wrathful remonstrance of the People. The anger of the People is a warning to Kings. It would be a criminal blunder to provoke, a similar explosion a second time, especially when the people are efficiently organised under democratic standards for election-earing purposes. I cannot exaggerate the imperative necessity on the part of the British Cabinet of recognising that the Government of India or the Local Government ought to adopt no policy, and enact no law without the approbation of a substantial proportion of the People's representatives. In this way only can a Government, foreign in personnel, be national in purpose. The people of India will acquiesce in the rule of the minority in exceptional cases, during the so-called period of probation. It is conducive to peace and goodwill, whereas Grand Committees are sure to engender discontent and bitterness. The acceptance of the principle I advocate will solve the problem of a workable alternative to the Diarchy. In many written Constitutions large majorities are required to ensure organic changes. The first Constitution of the American Confederation required the concurrence of 9 votes out of 13 for the passage of any resolution. In the defunct Bundesreth 14 out of 59 votes could defeat any measure. Prussia alone had 17 votes. Prussia, therefore, could control the legislation of the whole German Empire. The Government of India and the Provincial Governments would acquire not only such preventive power but also enabling power under my scheme. The control of minorities was suggested by the Special Congress held at Bombay in 1918. Lord Willington's Government has actually expressed its preference for it over the Diarchy. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has elaborated it in his Minute of Dissent with notable ability. He fixes the requisite percentage at 40, just as the Special Congress did. But both allow 25 nominees in a House of 125. This is equivalent to 25 per cent. of the elective assembly. I object to nominees in a representative assembly. Their presence is exasperating. Once they are eliminated Government will have rare occasions to be dissatisfied with the discussion, and decision of important subjects. In those rare cases, where Government cannot secure the requisite percentage, statesmanship and expediency demand that Government should acquiesce in the verdict of the people.

I have confined my suggestion to the case of Provincial Governments, but the principle is equally applicable to the Government of India.

An alternative Scheme for the Provinces.

A. THE EXECUTIVE.

1. The Provincial Governments should have all the powers necessary for the administration of Provincial affairs. These should correspond, more or less, to the powers possessed by the Constituent States of the American Republic. Only such functions should be reserved to the central authority in India as appertain to the

2. The Government of a Province should invest in a Governor-in-Council, Exclusive of the Governor, the Executive Council should consist of two or more members to be appointed by the Governor. One of them shall be an elected member of the Legislative Council nominated for the term of the Legislative Council; and the remaining members shall be appointed from among officials or non-officials including members of the Legislative Council as the Governor pleases for a term of five years.

3. The functions of Government should be separated into two classes—A and B—corresponding with the proposed classification of the Reserved and Transferred subjects, but this classification should be enforced by Executive orders and not by law. The 'A' class subjects should be tabulated in the order of ascending importance. The 'B' class subjects should be entrusted to the Member or Members of the Executive Council appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Council under the obligatory provisions of the Act.

4. The Government should have power to appoint a limited number of the elected members of the Legislative Council to a position analagous to that of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries in Great Britain.

5. The Government thus constituted should deliberate as a whole and the decisions arrived at should be defended as a whole. Any member dissatisfied with the decision may of course resign.

B. THE LEGISLATIVE.

6. The Provincial Legislatures should have power to pass laws including taxation analogous to the power possessed by the Constituent States of the American Republic. The number of Councillors should bear a fixed propertion to the population of the Province, namely, 1 for 100,000 with a minimum of 100 and a maximum of 300 councillors. The members should be elected on as broad a franchise as possible, preferably manhood suffrage But elections should not be direct. The Province should be divided into suitable electoral districts; and a number of seats allotted to each district in propertion to the population of the District. In each District, there ought to be an Electoral College. The College should consist of members elected thereto by the voters of the villages comprised within the District. Each village should elect to the College a certain number of resident villagers proportioned to the population of the village, namely, 4 for every 100 adults or in case women are excluded 8 for every 100. This would give an Electoral College of 2,000 in the Bombay Presidency to elect a House of 250.

This should be the chief method of election. In order to give the Village Elders elected to the College a status and abiding interest in public affairs, the Elders should be empowered to elect the Village Panchayet who should be required to render an account to that of their stewardship to the Council of Elders at a Village Durbar, where complaints against the administration of the Village Punchayet should be heard and disposed of. It is desirable that there should be no representation on the ground of race or religion. They contain the genius of bitter feuds, which will manifest themselves sooner or later. Communal or religious representation means that those outside that religion or community will pay no regard to their voters or representatives as such. Such is the experience of the maories in Australia. If the communal representatives are in a minority, they will exercise little influence on the debates or decisions of the Council. At elections their voters in the Electoral Districts will have little or no influence on candidates not seeking their suffrages. In the Council Hall, it is calculated to create parties on communal basis. Where this occurs the communities concerned would suffer if it be in a hopeless minority. It could have weight only when it forms a substantial minority, say 30 per cent or thereabouts, or where several distinct communities are separately represented and are able to to counteract the domination of any single community.

THE BEST ALTERNATIVE.

The best alternative is occupational representation. The theory of occupational representation is rapidly gaining ground in England. In occupational representation interests would be represented and not classes. The representative would acquire the status of an expert concerning the interests he represents. As an expert he would be heard with sympathy and consideration. It would destroy class jealousies and constitute a desirable improvement. In India occupational interest could gratify the desire for communal representation without being professedly communal representation. Every caste or community in India devotes some ancestral trade or occupation. The majority in a particular caste still ply the ancestral trade, the caste denotes. Given this aspect communal representation would be an improved system of representation.

But in case communal representation is sanctioned not partaking of the aspect of occupational representation, there is no reason why the candidature should be confined to that community. There is no reason why a Hindu should not seek the suffrages of Moslems. If the Moslem voters are qualified to vote, they should be trusted to decide who can best represent them. If they think a Christian candidate can represent them better than his Mahomedan competitor, there is no reason why they should not be at liberty to elect the Christian. Such cases may be rare. But the navity of the case should not stand in the way of a measure calculated to minimise the evils of communal representation.

There should be no nominated members on the Legislative Council, but the members of the Executive Council, not the members of the Legislative Council should have the same right to speak and vote as a member of the Legislative Council.

7. The Legislative Council should have the right to elect its own speaker.

8. Legislation and resolutions should be declared carried by the votes of the majority of members present and voting; subject, nevertheless to the exceptional provision of paragraph 9.

9. The Governor-in-Council should have power to certify that a Bill dealing with 'A' class subjects is essential for the peace, order and good government of the Province. Upon such a certificate the rule of the majority should be suspended and supplanted by the rule of the Minority, namely, that the Bill or Resolution should be deemed to have been carried if 25 per cent. of the whole Council (not merely Councillors present) vote for it, but not otherwise. The Governor-in-Council may so certify even if it were previously defeated under the procedure of Section 8.

PRIVATE BILLS

In the case of private Bills or resolutions, the Bill or resolution should be deemed to have been lost if 25 per cent. of the whole House (not merely Councillors present) vote against it, provided the Governor-in-Council certifies that the Bill or resolution deals with 'A' class subjects and is objectionable on the ground of peace, order and good government. The Governor-in-Council may so certify even after the Bill or resolution was declared to have been carried under Section 8.

The decision of the Governor-in-Council that the Bill or resolution falls within 'A' class subjects should be final

10. All Provincial Legislation should require the assent of the Governor, and the Governor-General and be subject to disallowance by His Majesty-in-Council.

11. The veto of the Governor should include the power of return for amendment.

12. The Governor-General should have power to reserve Provincial Acts.

13. The Council should have the right to pass votes of censure on Ministers appointed from among the members of the Legislative Council under the obligatory provisions, but for the first three years no vote of censure should be deemed to have been carried unless two-thirds of the members present and voting, vote for it; but after the first three years, the normal rule of majority should suffice. Upon a vote of censure, the member should within a week tender his resignation to the Governor, who shall be bound to accept it unless the Minister is of opinion that the vote does not represent the opinion of the Council. In such a case, the Governor should within a week after the receipt of the resignation, require the Council to reconsider their decision and fix a date for such reconsideration; within a month from the date of censure. On reconsideration the Minister should be at liberty to explain his views even if they differ from the decision of the majority of the Executive Council.

14. The Governor should have the power to dissolve the Council and order a fresh election; and he should be bound to do so in case the majority of the Councillors demand it by a vote of the Council.

C. FUTURE EVOLUTION.

15. Three years after the first meeting of the Legislative Council, the Government of India should be bound to consider any application from Provincial Governors, or Provincial Governments or Provincial Legislatures, for:—

(1) Transfer of further subjects from A to B class;

(2) Increase of percentage of votes from 25 to a higher figure for the case of the exceptional procedure provided in Section 9;

(3) For the nomination of another member of the Executive Council, from the elected members, and

(4) For the election of the Governors [illegible] Councils or the Electoral Colleges. After a decade, Governors should not be appointed as at present, but elected by the people or their representatives in Councils or Colleges for a term of three years.

Similar applications may be renewed every three years till all the subjects are transferred; the normal rule of decision by the vote of majority prevails, and all the members of the Executive Council, are appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Council; but all these transfers and changes should be accomplished within nine years, from the commencement of the Executive and Legislative Councils constituted under the Reform Act.

I have fixed nine years as the limit of time for the grant of full Provincial Autonomy, because the Montagu-Chelmsford Report anticipates that it may be reached thereunder in 10 years. It does not say so definitely. A definite period will dispel suspicion, and create confidence in the policy of Government announced is Parliament in August 1917.

STORY OF "DIVORCE."

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPER'S ALLEGED BIGAMY.

At Brentford Police Court, in mail week Elsie Lilian Wernham, aged 32, was charged with bigamously marrying Lawrence Ferneaux.

Detective-inspector Prothero stated that the defendant called at Twickenham Police Station and gave herself up. She made a statement in which she said that Ferneaux came to live at the boarding house she kept. He represented himself as the son of a barrister who was very wealthy and acquainted with Mr. Justice Darling. He persuaded her that he could obtain a divorce for her in Canada and she gave him £100 to secure a divorce. Later he assured her he had done so, and she married him. Afterwards she found out that he had never taken any steps.

The defendant's husband, giving evidence, said that he had been living apart from his wife since 1917. In 1918, he went to her house and met Ferneaux, who was introduced to him as a paying guest. Two months later Ferneaux asked the witness if he would let him get a divorce on behalf of his wife. The witness referred him to his solicitor. About three months later the witness again visited his wife's house, when she astonished him by saying that he had been divorced from her. He replied, "That is absolutely news to me."

Lawrence Ferneaux, aged 19, who was brought into custody from Wandsworth Prison, where he is undergoing imprisonment for robbing Mrs. Wernham's mother, was charged with aiding and abetting. He said that Mrs. Wernham assured him that she had obtained a divorce.

Both Mrs. Wernham and Ferneaux were committed for trial.—The "Times."

IRISH FLAG SELLERS.

ARREST AND RELEASE.

Mr. Samuels, Attorney-General f[illegible]r Ireland (Dublin University, U.), reply[illegible]ing to Major Newman in mail week. (E[illegible]inahley, C.U., said: Hon. members are [illegible] already are through the Press of the wilfu[illegible] murder of District Inspector Michael [illegible] Hunt, of Thursles, who died within a few m[illegible]inutes of receiving two revolver bullet wou[illegible]nds in the back whilst returning through t[illegible]he streets of the town from Thurles Races[illegible], about 5.30 p.m. on the 23rd inst. The m[illegible]urderer has not been identified, but every [illegible] effort is being made to trace and br[illegible]ing him to justice.

Mr. MacVeagh (Down, S. [illegible] Nat.).—Will the right hon. gentleman also [illegible] cause to be conveyed to the House of [illegible] Commons full particulars of the 27 murd[illegible]s which have taken place in Great Brita[illegible]n during the last months? (Cries of "O[illegible].") No answer was returned. Major New[illegible]man.—Are the Irish Government doing all [illegible] they can to support this sorely tried body? Mr. Samuels.—Yes, Sir, and they will co[illegible]ntinue to do so. Sir E. Carson (Belfast, [illegible] Dancairn, C.U.) asked whether it was not t[illegible]he fact that, after the murder was committe[illegible]d, the people standing by jeered at the [illegible] man as he was dying? Mr. Samuels.—[illegible] have seen such a statement in a newsp[illegible]aper, and I believe that was the evidence at [illegible] the inquest.

IRISH EDUCA[illegible]TION BILL.

In reply to Sir E. Car[illegible]son, Mr. Samuels said that the preparation of [illegible] the Bill dealing with Irish education was bein[illegible]g advanced as quickly as possible, and it wou[illegible]d be introduced shortly.

SUPPRESSION OF [illegible] GAELIC LEAGUE FESTI[illegible]VAL.

Mr. Samuels, reply[illegible]ing to Mr. MacVeagh, said the Gaelic Leagu[illegible]e open-air meeting which was to have been hel[illegible]d at Killarney on June 8, was prohibited. The[illegible] reason for adopting this course was that the [illegible] Government had good grounds for believin[illegible]g that speeches of a seditious nature were [illegible] to be delivered. Meetings cases, but I think [illegible] there is no doubt that tere guage are not inte[illegible]rfered with.

THE ARREST O[illegible]F IRISH FLAG SELLERS.

Replying to [illegible]ord H. Cavendish-Bentinck (Nottingham, S.[illegible] C.U.) and Mr. MacVeagh, Mr. Samuels said:—Five females were summoned to ordinary pe[illegible]tty sessions at Killarney, on May, 20 last, o[illegible]n a charge of selling flags without a permit[illegible]. The magistrates, by a majority, dismisse[illegible]d the charges without prejudice. The prosecu[illegible]tion was not brought under the Defence of t[illegible]he Realm Act, but under the Act 6 and 7 Geo[illegible]rge V., chapter 31, Section 5. As there was [illegible] clear breach of the law, directions were given [illegible] that the defendants should be brought before a resident magistrate. This was done on June, 3, and an application was then m[illegible]ade to bind them to the peace. As the defendants refused to give bail, they were committed to custody for 14 days. They were released on the 14th instant.

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck.—Is there not danger that this policy of petty persecution (cries of "Oh") may irritate the Irish peopl[illegible] beyond all endurance? (Renewed cries of "Oh.") No reply was made. Mr. MacVeagh asked whether there was any precedent in England or Scotland for such a proceeding as this? Mr. Samuels.—I have not looked up the cases, but I think there is no douht that there have been cases which have been dismissed without prejudice in which other proceedings have been taken. Mr. MacVeagh.—As Attorney-General can the right hon. gentleman not answer the question whether there is any precedent in England or Scotland for persons acquitted being put on trial a second time on the same charge? Mr. Samuels.—These people were not acquitted; they were dismissed without prejudice. It is not necessary to search for precedents. Mr. MacVeagh.—No, because you could not find one.

REVISED RATES OF COUNCIL AND STERLING DRAFTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

A Finance Department press communique states:—

The Secretary of State for India has raised the price of Council Drafts from one shilling eight pence to one shilling ten pence for immediate telegraphic transfers and from one shilling and seven and fifteen-sixteenths pence to one shilling and nine and fifteen-sixteenths pence for deferred transfers and bills.

Council Drafts on Tuesday, the 12th August, will be allotted at those rates.

Sterling drafts, on London, should demand for those arise, will be sold by Government of India at one shilling and nine and thirty-one thirty-seconds pence for deferred telegraphic transfers.

The revised rate of gold acquitted by Government under the Gold Import Act will be announced shortly.

(Continued from column 2.)

embodies perhaps the most important and difficult questions which the Committee was called upon to investigate. The precedence given to chapter XIX will not however preclude the concurrent examination of the recommendations contained in the other chapters, in particular the question of licensing ginning and pressing factories which is suggested in paragraph 223 of the report will be accorded special priority. Some progress has already been made with the proposal for formation of a Central Cotton Trade Association in Bombay a matter which is dealt with in chapter XVIII. The draft of the scheme foreshadowed in para 255 has been received from Mr. Wadia to whom and to Mr. Glazerbrook who collaborated with him the acknowledgments of the Government of India are particularly due and pending its detailed scrutiny a Cotton Contracts Committee has already been set up in Bombay.

Local Governments and Administrations will be addressed in due course when the Government of India are in a position to place before them their considered views.

LONG STAPLED COTTON.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXTENDING ITS GROWTH.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The following resolution has been issued in the Revenue and Agriculture Department:—

In their resolution dated the 27th September, 1917, the Government of India appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of extending the growth of long stapled cotton in India. The terms of reference to the Committee were that it should examine the work which had been done in the various provinces in the establishment of long stapled cottons and the report regarding the possibility of extension of any methods which had led to success, that it should investigate causes of failure where this had occurred and if it found failure to have been due to agricultural, irrigational or economic causes or to administrative difficulties that it should propose appropriate remedies. The Committee was also instructed to carry out a detailed study of local conditions in each cotton growing tract and to enquire into the possibility of improving existing methods of ginning and marketing and also of preventing any adulteration and damping and to report on the possibility of improving the accuracy of cotton forecasts and generally of making the statistical information published by Government of greater utility to the cotton trade. Finally, the Committee was asked to submit recommendations in regard to the staff required and the organisation necessary for the development of the cultivation of long stapled cotton in tracts which it considered suitable for that purpose.

The Committee assembled early in October, 1917, and toured in the Cotton growing areas of British India and Indian states for five months. It examined numerous witnesses and in addition to visiting almost all Government farms in the provinces in which cotton is grown, it inspected a large number of ginning and pressing factories and spinning and weaving mills and also held many informal meetings with cultivators, ginners, brokers representatives of Co-operative societies and other persons connected with cotton. The results of these enquiries are embodied in the report which has already been published and of which the Government of India have now completed their preliminary examination. Some time must necessarily elapse before the numerous recommendations contained in the report can be dealt with finally but the Government of India desire to take this opportunity of acknowledging the services of Mr. Mackenna, President of the Committee and of his colleagues and to indicate broadly the lines on which it is proposed that the disposal of their recommendations should proceed.

The Committee has divided its report into two parts. In the first part it has made a detailed local study of agricultural practice, irrigational development research and marketing in the various provinces and Indian states. The recommendations made in this part of the report are mainly a matter for disposal by the local authorities concerned and the Government of India are disposed to confine their intervention to danger matters of general policy of principle and to question affecting more than one province.

For the present the only matters dealt with in this part which the Government of India think it necessary to reserve for further examination are the following:—

(a) Investigation of the supplies available in the Indus and other Punjab rivers. A separate reference will be made to the Government of the Punjab on this subject. (b) Policy of granting to Capitalists land on the new canals connected with the Sukkur barrage project. (c) Appointment of an additional Mycologist to the staff at Pusa. (d) Imposition of a cess on all cotton used in Indian mill or exported to provide funds for the additional agricultural staff proposed.

Should the Government of India find it necessary on further examination to take up any other matters of general principle a separate reference will be made to the local Governments and administrations concerned. Subject to above reservations they are prepared to leave to the discretion of local Governments and administrations the adoption of the various recommendations in chapters 11 to 15 of the report, it being understood that a prior reference to the Government of India will be made in all cases which require their sanction undtr the ordinary financial rules. In particular, they desire that no time may be lost in considering the recommendations of the Committee in respect of additional appointments in the Agricultural Department. They have recently addressed the Secretary of State for India regarding the requirements of the different provinces except Burma, for which no proposals have as yet been received but their recommendations were submitted prior to their examination of the Cotton Committee's report which proposes the addition of a considerable number of appointments especially on the botanical side. They therefore desire that this matter may be taken up at once by the local Governments and administrations in order that the Secretary of State for India may be asked as soon as possible to sanction such further appointments as may be considered necessary.

COMMERCIAL SIDE OF THE PROBLEM.

The second part of the report is devoted to the commercial side of problem and comprises in main recommendations of general application which it will be primarily for the Government therefore undertaking a detailed examination therefore undertaking a detained examination of these recommendations. In so far as this has not already been done precedence being given to the proposals in chapter XIX for the formation of a Central Cotton Committee, as in the event of such a Committee being instituted its advice will be of great value in assisting the Government of India in the disposal of the remaining recommendations particularly those in chapter XVI of the report which is devoted to commercial matters and

(Continued in column 5.)

KAIRA AND CHAMPARAN.

MORE OFFICIAL APOLOGY.

The Tenth Despatch of the Government of India on the question of Constitutional Reforms deals with the Kaira and Champaran Cases, quoted by Sir Sankaran Nair to prove the comparative apathy of the official classes to the masses who suffer under conditions of economic depression. The following are the appendices to the official defence of the Kaira and Champaran affairs:—

APPENDIX 1.

NOTE ON THE CHAMPARAN CASE.

The relations between the indigo planters and the ryots cultivating indigo under them have been repeatedly under the notice of Government for about 60 years. The trouble first came to a head in Lower Bengal and led to the appointment of the Indigo Commission in 1860, but in 1867 similar discontent on the part of the ryots began to show itself in the Champaran district. An enquiry made in that year by the Commissioner of Tirhut showed that the trouble arose mainly from the system under which ryots entered into agreements with the planters to grow nothing, but indigo on a fixed proportion of their holdings. It appeared that indigo required much labour and was less profitable than other crops, while the system also led to the harassment of ryots by factory servants. On the other hand, the ryots continued to enter into these agreements because they could not resist the temptation to take the advances offered and the undertaking that rents would not be enhanced so long as they grew indigo and because various methods of persuasion were applied. The trouble was settled for the time being on the intervention of Government by a considerable enhancement of the rates paid to the ryot for indigo.

2. This enhancement smoothed matters over for the time, but complaints against the working of the system continued to be received from various districts, and in 1875 the Commissioner of Patna suggested the appointment of an Indigo Commission. The local Government, however, considered that the discontent was not so widespread as to call for the appointment of a Commission and contented itself with a warning to magistrates to administer the existing law vigorously.

3. In 1877, the matter again came before Government with particular reference to the Muzaffarpur district and as a result of discussions the Bihar Planters' Association was formed in 1878 and a set of rules drawn up, the most important of which secured a further increase in the price paid per bigha for indigo.

4. These measures resulted in an improvement in the relations between the planters and the ryots and there was no further trouble until 1908 when disturbances broke out in Bettiah. An enquiry made by Mr. Gourlay showed that the causes of discontent were the same as those which were brought to light in 1867. Government again intervened, and the Planters' Association had to make further concessions, the most important of which were yet another increase by 12½ per cent. in the price paid for indigo and a reduction by as much as one-third of the proportion of his holding on which the ryot was compelled to grow indigo. This was not regarded by Government as a permanent solution of the problem, but as a fairly satisfactory settlement which, it was hoped, might tide the industry over the next few years which it was recognised would be a critical period owing to the competition of sympathetic indigo.

TROUBLES IN CHAMPARAN LARGELY ECONOMIC.

5. The reports of Mr. Gourlay and of the local officers had shown that the troubles in the Champaran district were largely economic and the local Government had for many years realised that no satisfactory solution of these agrarian problems could be found until the settlement records had been brought up to date. The work of settlement imposes a great strain on the gazetted staff of Government and must be undertaken according to a carefully planned programme, any deviation from which is liable to cause confusion, but when fresh complaints began to come in from ryots in the Bettiah sub-division in 1912-13 Government advanced the programme of settlement and work was started in the Champaran district in the cold weather of 1913. The settlement operations were still in progress when Mr. Gandhi arrived in the district in 1917. It may be mentioned here that the settlement of a district is an operation of considerable magnitude. The area of the Champaran district is 3,500 square miles and the settlement record comprises 3,500,000 plots and about 500,000 ryoti holdings. The work has to be taken up in instalments by areas of from 800 to 1,200 square miles, and in each of these areas the settlement staff has to investigate and record the facts of the situation plot by plot and holding by holding and to examine and settle all disputes between tenants and landlords, whether relating to conditions of tenancy or amount of rent. In the first year the facts are ascertained by field to field enquiry: in the second year the draft record is prepared and explained to the parties and published; and in the third year the case work connected with the settlement of rents, etc., is undertaken. This last stage, with appeals to the special Judge appointed for the purpose, may carry on the work to a 4th year. Thus in each block of 800 to 1,200 square miles the work is spread over at least three years and in a district of the size of Champaran the settlement operations must take about 7 years to complete. It may further be mentioned that when the work was at its height the settlement staff consisted of three civilian officers, about 40 deputy and sub-deputy collectors and a large number of trained subordinates.

6. Enough has been said to show that the settlement of agrarian disputes such as those which were causing the trouble in the Champaran district is an exceedingly complicated business and it was for this reason that the Government of Bihar and Orissa refused the requests made from time to time in the Legislative Council between 1913 and 1915 for the appointment of a special commission of enquiry, holding that the expert settlement staff were in every way a better agency for the purpose than a committee could possibly be. That the correctness of this decision was generally recognised is shown by the voting on a resolution moved in the Legislative Council in April, 1915: the Hon'ble Member who moved for the appointment of a committee obtained only 3 supporters, while 27 including 13 non-officials voted against the motion. If the result of the enquiry made by the committee which was eventually appointed be pointed to as an argument that a committee might with advantage have been appointed at an earlier stage, it is sufficient to reply that when the Champaran Committee was constituted in 1917 the settlement enquiries were approaching completion and the committee had a record prepared by the expert staff on which to work and base its recommendations. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that it was to the settlement officers that all parties turned during the course of the enquiry for reliable information. No commission of enquiry appointed by Government *ad hoc* to enquire into agrarian grievances could possibly have elicited the information compiled by the settlement agency, and without this there could be no reliable basis for proposals to settle the differences between the planters and the ryots.

RYOTS' GRIEVANCES.

7. It may be noticed here that the complaints which came in from 1912-13 onwards were different from those which were received on previous occasions. In one part of the district the main grievance was the levy of illegal cesses (*abwab*) by thikadars—not only indigo planters, but others as well—while in another part the trouble arose out of an attempt by the planters, when the indigo industry declined on account of the competition of the synthetic variety, to extract from their ryots compensation for their release from the obligation to grow indigo. The first of these grievances was enquired into by the local officers and by April, 1916, the local Government had passed orders which were calculated to stop completely the levy of illegal cesses: the second was a matter which could not be settled without a detailed examination of the incidents of tenant right in each holding and this examination, which was carried out by the settlement staff in the course of their ordinary enquiries was well advanced by 1917.

8. This was the state of affairs when Mr. Gandhi appeared in the Champaran district to make his enquiry. Before starting his enquiry Mr. Gandhi called on the Commissioner, Tirhut Division, with a request that the local officers would help him. The Commissioner pointed out that an enquiry was already in progress in connection with the settlement operations and that Mr. Gandhi's intervention would be an embarrassment rather than an advantage. He also asked Mr. Gandhi, pending a consideration of his request, to furnish him with credentials in support of his statement that he was undertaking the enquiry in response to an insistent public demand. Mr. Gandhi then sent to the Commissioner a letter from certain persons inviting him to visit the district, but without waiting for any further communication from the Commissioner he left for Champaran. On further consideration the Commissioner considered that an enquiry by Mr. Gandhi might lead to a disturbance of the peace and he directed the District Magistrate to issue an order against him unrer Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, requiring him to leave the Champaran district if he should arrive there. At the same time he reported the facts to the local Government and recommended the issue of an order under the Defence of India Rules excluding Mr. Gandhi from the Tirhut Division. The local Government did not agree with the Commissioner and considered that he had committed an error of judgment, but in the mean time the District Magistrate of Champaran had served on Mr. Gandhi the order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and when the latter declined to leave the district in obedience to the order he was prosecuted under Section 188, Indian Penal Code. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate suspended orders and wired to the local Government for orders. The local Government, as already stated, disapproved of the action taken by the Commissioner and when these fresh facts came to their notice they immediately wired to the local authorities to abandon the criminal proceedings and to give Mr. Gandhi every reasonable facility for obtaining information he desired.

PLANTERS RESENTFUL.

9. The planters not unnaturally resented Mr. Gandhi's unauthorised interference and, anticipating that it would cause unrest and disturbances among the ryots, they protested against it through the European Associations. On the other hand, Mr. Gandhi, in sending his report to Government on completion of his enquiry, himself admitted that he had received every courtesy from those planters with whom he had come in contact.

10. The final agreement of the Bihar and Orissa Government to appoint the Champaran Committee has been represented in some quarters as a surrender to Mr. Gandhi and the agitation of his followers. This is incorrect. When the disturbances in the Champaran district consequent on Mr. Gandhi's enquiry were first brought to the notice of the Government of India they at once asked the Bihar and Orissa Government to consider the expediency of appointing a committee of enquiry consisting of officials and non-officials. The local Government were not at first inclined to accept the suggestion, as they still adhered to the opinion that the various problems could best be solved on a consideration of the reports of the settlement staff whose operations were nearing completion. On further consideration, however, they accepted the proposal that a committee should be appointed and that Mr. Gandhi should be offered a seat on it. The chief reason for this change of attitude was that the continuance of Mr. Gandhi's private enquiry was producing great excitement amongst the ryots and that cases of destruction of property were beginning to occur. Mr. Gandhi's visit took place at a most inopportune moment, as at a time of settlement the relations between landlords and tenants are apt to be strained, and when the rumour began to go around that Mr. Gandhi had been sent to Champaran by the Viceroy to redress the grievances of the people and the influence of the local officials was being undermined, it was recognised that the situation was so serious as to require early action. The situation was thus materially different from that in 1915 when the resolution in the Legislative Council was rejected and the local Government therefore agreed to the appointment of a committee and to the placing before it of the material collected by the settlement staff during the previous four years. Finally, it may be mentioned that Mr. Gandhi did not ask for the appointment of a committee and that it was only after a long interview with the Lieutenant-Governor that he consented to serve on it. Thus Mr. Gandhi was not responsible for the change of attitude of the local Government except in so far as his intervention brought the ill-feeling between the planters and the ryots to a head.

11. The findings of the committee are not relevant to the purpose of this note. If further information in regard to them is required, it will be found in the committee's report, a copy of which was submitted to the India Office with the Legislative Department letter to the Under-Secretary of State for India, No. 152, dated December 1, 1917. It may, however, be mentioned that there has recently been a movement on the part of the ryots in certain areas of the Champaran district to repudiate the compromise made on their behalf by Mr. Gandhi and, while it undoubtedly saved a mass of litigation in the civil courts, it is by no means certain that the final results would have been better or worse for the ryots as a whole if Mr. Gandhi had not intervened.

SUMMING-UP.

12. To sum up it may be said that for the last 60 years the relations between the indigo planters and their ryots have been repeatedly under the notice of Government and that on at least three occasions prior to 1908 Government intervened in the disputes on behalf of the ryots. Further, from the year 1908, if not earlier, Government realised that the system under which indigo was cultivated was essentially wrong and that any remedies which they could apply without entirely upsetting the system could afford only temporary relief. They were unable to tackle the problem at once because they realized that no solution could be found until the relations between the planters and their tenants had been examined in detail, and for this they had to wait until the settlement operations could be taken in hand. The position was further complicated by the fact that the system was based on contracts between the planters and the ryots: interference in an elaborate system of contractual relations is obviously a matter of extreme delicacy, and no Government could venture on such interference except on the clearest proofs of necessity. Mr. Gandhi's intervention, by bringing the discontent of the ryots to a head and thus threatening the district with an outburst of lawlessness, compelled the Government to anticipate the programme which it had mapped out, but by that time the information which the local Government had always insisted on as being essential had been collected by the settlement staff and it was only because they had this information at their disposal that the committee were able to bring their labours to so speedy a conclusion.

APPENDIX II.

NOTE ON THE KAIRA CASE.

The Kaira agitation arose out of the land revenue demand for the year 1917-18. Prior to this the revenue condition of the district was excellent, revenue suspensions from previous years being *nil* in the three talukas to which the crop failure of 1917-18 was practically confined. In 1917 heavy late rains considerably damaged some of the *kharif* crops, especially *bajri*, in parts of the district; while on the other hand, the rice and other later crops were unusually good. The Bombay rules relating to suspensions and remissions of land revenue which were approved by the Government of India in 1907, proceed on the principles that in the case of general calamities homogeneous areas should be dealt with as a whole, enquiry into individual circumstances being avoided in the interests of expeditious disposal, that in the first instance relief should invariably be given in the form of suspension and not of remission, and that suspensions should be granted on the following scale, viz., in full if the crop is one-third of a normal* crop or less, to the extent of one-half the demand if the crop is more than one-third, but less than one-half of a normal crop; and not at all in other cases. In accordance with these rules the Collector (himself an Indian) after local investigation granted varying degrees of suspension in 104 villages in three talukas, the amounts suspended being about 20 per cent. of their total revenue demand and 7.4 per cent. of the demand for the whole district. Shortly before he passed his formal orders, a deputation headed by two Bombay lawyers waited on him on December 15, 1917, and alleging an almost entire failure of all crops, demanded immediate remission in the majority of cases, and suspension in full in others. The Collector pointed out that the former request was against the rules, but promised to consider the case for suspensions, as a result of which he passed the above orders. The matter was thereupon taken up by the Gujarat Sabha whose headquarters are at Ahmedabad, outside the Kaira district altogether. Its method of operations was to ignore the local officers, and to address petitions and telegrams direct to the local Government claiming an independent enquiry. About the beginning of January it issued a circular to the villagers of Kaira stating that, as no reply had been received from the Bombay Government, those whose crops had failed entirely or who had not got more than one-third of a normal crop should withhold payment of land revenue. On this the local Government issued its first Press Note of January 16, 1918, detailing the facts and warning the revenue assessees against any attempt to refuse payment in the face of formal orders to pay.

2. Mr. Gandhi began to interest himself in the matter during the month of February, after the *kharif* harvest in question had been reaped and removed from the fields. He contended, however, that reliable results could be obtained by asking cultivators to say what crops they had obtained that year and what crops they expected to obtain in a normal year. He also took the view that *rabi* crops, even *tobacco* crops, should not be taken into consideration in determining the average crop valuation of a village. These representations were personally discussed with the Commissioner and Collector, and the latter re-examined the estimates of outturn in villages in the neighbourhood of Mr. Gandhi's own enquiries. Mr. Gandhi was invited to be present at this re-examination and in one case was present. It was decided that there was no ground for modification of the orders already passed and Mr. Gandhi was so informed on March 20, 1918.

3. On the following day the Gujarat Sabha, presided over by Mr. Gandhi, passed a resolution that resort should be had to passive resistance; and Mr. Gandhi proceeded to initiate the campaign on March 22, by advising a large meeting of agriculturists of the Kaira district that, if they really and honestly believed that their crops were less than one-third of a normal crop, they should resort to passive resistance by refusing to pay the revenue and allow Government to recover it in any manner it pleased. An undertaking to this effect is said to have been signed by some 200 agriculturists, "small and big", at the meeting. The campaign was continued in March and April, and according to press reports had attained its maximum of 2,337 signatories by April 21.

4. Meanwhile the collection of land revenue was being effected to a large extent in the district. In a speech at Nadiad on April 12, the Commissioner announced that not less than 80 per cent. had already been paid, while the Collector reported on April 10, that some persons who had signed Mr. Gandhi's pledge were already beginning to pay up, and that Mr. Gandhi appeared to be ready to make a compromise. On April 21 the Commissioner pointed out to the Collector that the position had been "to a great extent changed within the last few days by reason of the issue of the Viceroy's order that every effort should be made to sink domestic differences and to bring about the cessation of political propaganda at a time of national crisis" (the great German offensive was then at its height). In these circumstances he considered it the duty of Government to make any concession which does not involve a sacrifice of the essential rights of the State." The objective should be the early and complete collection of all arrears, and he directed in supersession of all previous orders that—

(1) Recovery of arrears by means of forfeiture of the land under Section 150 (b) of the Bombay Land Revenue Code should be dropped.

(2) If full payment was tendered, payment of the "*chothai*" fine, i.e., the penalty, not exceeding one-fourth of the arrear, leviable under Section 148 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, need not be insisted on.

(3) In all cases recovery should be effected preferably by distraint of the defaulter's moveable property [Section 150 (c) of the Code].

(4) Lands already forfeited might be restored at any time during the current revenue year if the arrears were tendered.

He added that there need be no pressure on those who were really unable to pay, and that such arrears might be carried on to the next year's accounts.

5. The next day (April 25) the Bombay Government issued its second Press Note, pointing out that the bulk of the revenue had already been paid in, and that the outstandings were mainly due from those who could afford to pay, but had been induced to refuse payment, and stating that in these circumstances Government could not comlpy with Mr. Gandhi's request for an independent enquiry. They emphasised the fact that suspensions and remissions cannot be claimed as a matter of right, but are a measure of relief granted as matter of grace; and announced that all their estimates and calculations on which the revenue demand was based were open to inspection.

6. The Commissioner's orders were duly passed on by the Collector to the mamlatdars, but the latter appear to have had some hesitation in forbearing to put pressure on those who were really unable to pay; with the result that the Collector repeated the order on May 22, 1918, by which time the revenue realised had risen to 93 per cent. of the total demand. This reminder had its effect, and the mamlatdar of Nadiad after an interview with Mr. Gandhi issued an order on June 3, to the village officials of Uttersarda directing them to inform the villagers that such of them as were able to pay should do so without delay, but that "against those who are really poor, and whose poverty is proved, no coercive measures will be used, and their land revenue will be suspended till next year." The order was read out to the villagers and Mr. Gandhi then strongly urged the people to pay up. After this the agitation rapidly came to an end. There was still some correspondence between the Collector to Mr. Gandhi regarding the reformer's action in levying "*chothai*" fine in the case of persons against whom forfeiture orders had already been passed; and regarding the question whether the arrears of persons finally declared to be too poor to pay during the year should be classed as "suspensions" or as "unauthorised arrears." On the latter point the Collector considered that there had been a genuine misunderstanding, and on his recommendation Government reluctantly agreed to concede the point and to class the arrears as suspensions. By the end of July, collections had risen to 98.5 per cent. of the total demand.

7. To appreciate the question of justification for this agitation it is necessary to bear in mind that under British rule in India the system of fixed assessments over a series of years was deliberately adopted. The principle underlying these periodical assessments is that they have "been fixed so as to allow, so far as the assessing officers could judge, for ordinary variations of season during the period of settlement, and the demand ought in theory to be paid in bad years as well as in good" (para. 5 of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department Resolution of March 25, 1905). While, therefore, recognising that in practice some elasticity in collection is required, the Government of India remarked that it was no part of their intentions that the system to which they gave their adherence in this resolution should authorise anything in the shape of laxity or carelessness in the collection of the fixed demand, nor did they contemplate that the system of suspensions and remissions should form, as had been proposed, "a regular feature of the revenue administration." It was to be recognised as a measure, *purely of grace and not of right*, to be exercised only in exceptional cases of calamity so severe as to justify and necessitate a relaxation of the settlement contract. They added that it was "wholesome and legitimate to expect him (the cultivator) to take the bad with the good in years of ordinary fluctuation." The above principles are repeated in the preface to the Bombay Rules. Rule 1 of these rules authorises (it does not, be it noted, direct) the Collector, when he has ascertained by local enquiries that, owing to a partial or total failure or destruction of the crops throughout any tract on account of drought or any other cause, it will be necessary to suspend the collection of revenue, to grant suspensions according to the scale indicated above (para. 1) to all occupants alike without enquiry into the circumstances of individuals. The use to which these scales should be put is laid down in para. 10 of

*Note.—Under the system of notation followed in the Bombay Presidency a normal crop is described as "12 annas."

MARTIAL LAW AND AFTER.

THE SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

"Young India" publishes the following letter from its Lahore correspondent:—

If it were possible one would fain blot out the closing pages of the story of the O'Dwyer regime, and begin with a clean slate. But unfortunately it is not possible. The Martial Law Ordinance has no doubt had its day and ceased to be, but its presence still haunts the scene, as it were, like a grim spectre or an apparition. "*Inter arma leges silens*" is no doubt an old legal maxim, but was the Punjab, or were, for the matter of that, the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lyallpur really in a state of open rebellion as had taken up arms against the Government? Of course, I cannot vouch for events outside Lahore, but in Lahore, we could hardly believe our senses when we read the notification about our city being in a open state of rebellion. A European barrister, who had formerly been a limb of the bureaucracy and was an actual eyewitness to the first act of 'waging war' told us that the crowd which proceeded up the Mall on the 10th April evening hardly consisted of more than 400 young men and though somewhat boisterous, did not certainly look like rebels "waging war against the King." As for *hartal*, Raja Narendra Nath, who at one time acted as Commissioner of the Lahore Division, told the Martial Law Commission in his evidence that but for the firing, the *hartal* would have naturally ended the very next day. It may be that some irresponsible persons spoke or behaved in an objectionable or even inflammtory manner, but was any connection ever established between them and the popular leaders now in jail? Well, there were some seditious posters found at different places of the city, the most inflammatory among them being the "Danda Akhbar" posters, quoted in the Commission's Judgment. One Chanan Din, now sentenced to transportation, is said to have been responsible for it, but it was never alleged that any of the leaders knew him or even heard his name. And speaking about the posters, thereby hangs a story. The Principal of the Dyal Singh College was fined Rs. 250 by the Martial Law Administrator on account of a seditious poster having been found posted on the College walls, but the fine was for some mysterious reasons remitted a few days after. A. C. I. D. Sub-Inspector (Khuda Bux) was sentenced by the Martial Law Commission No. 1 to three years' imprisonment for attempt to blackmail a wealthy moneylender of Lahore and the Dyal Singh College poster affair on account of its sequel was not unnaturally supposed to be the handiwork of persons not unconnected with an unscrupulous gang that was plying or trying to ply its trade in those days in its own fashion. All this requires sifting and investigation but no prosecution witness ever suggested the least knowledge on the part of any of the popular leaders of these posters or other objectionable acts. It is possible that they were not altogether discreet in one or two isolated things said or done, but a general idea of how they waged war can be gathered from the following extract from the evidence of Mr. Fyson, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, in his evidence before the commission:

"On the evening of the 13th April, Gokal Chand (Dr. Gokal Chand, Narang, since acquitted) and Dunichand (Mr. Dunichand, Bar-at-Law, sentenced to transportation) came to me with conditions and a message for the Lieutenant Governor. They said that the *hartal* would be stopped, if those conditions including withdrawal of troops were fulfilled.....I think the matter of troops was the only condition then mentioned. I said that I will give their message to L. G. and told them to come next day to hear the reply. When they came, they were deported. . . It was suggested that a *narmi* policy would go a great way to allay the excitement."

All this certainly does not look like waging war. It is surpriisng that the ludicrousness of the whole prosecution position did not strike the commissioners, although Mr. Syed Hassan Imam rubbed the thing home to them and the incident is also referred to in their judgment. It is to be hoped that his Majesty's Privy Council, before whom the matter will be laid in due course, will weigh and appraise matters at their true value.

THE "C. & M. GAZETTE" ON BABU KALINATH ROY.

The Civil and Military Gazette had recently a stupendously learned disquisition on the law of sedition and the conviction of Babu Kali Nath Roy. It says:—

The essence of the whole section is to be found in the effect that writings against Government will have, taking into account their circumstances. There was the gravamen of the charges against Roy. At a time when agitation was getting dangerous, he was using words which were most inflammatory and in the circumstances bound to cause active disaffection against Government. We agree with the "Carrylean" that Roy probably was carried away *malgre lui*, but his offence was serious, and we do not see how the commission could have given him a lighter sentence. At the same time on personal grounds, we are glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to reduce sentence, and we can only hope that clemency, combined with the good treatment that he is getting in goal, will induce this clever, though not entirely normally-minded journalist to see the error of his ways and amend them in future."

Unfortunately this learned luc[illegible] on extremely slippery ground, both as to law and facts. In the *Karmayogin* case reported in I. L. R. 38 Cal., which is referred to in the judgment of the Commission, Mr. Justice Fletcher expressly said that the court was "not entitled to convert a matter, not falling within the mischief aimed at by 124A into one that does;" and learned jurists like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Hon. Mr. Gobindra Raghava Iyer could find no disaffection in Mr. Roy's writings. As to facts, the Anglo-Indian paper was evidently a very short memory. The remission of Mr. Roy's sentence was not due to the Lieutenant-Governor, who declined to interfere, but to his Excellency the Viceroy. Well, it is hoped that the unsoundness of the court martial enunciation of law will be demonstrated when Mr. Roy's appeal goes up before the Privy Council.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE "TRIBUNE."

The "Tribune" has made its appearance under the acting editorship of Arnal Home, who has been running it single-handed. It has come out under serious limitations. The censorship has been withdrawn, only to be re-imposed in a different name and style. In the handling of difficult questions, as the memorandum attached to the order cancelling precensorship puts it, the "Tribune" and other Indian-edited papers in the Punjab whether published in vernacular or English, are to "consult the Press Advisor and "no reproductions of extracts from newspapers published outside the Punjab should ordinarily be without his advice." The memorandum is no doubt a relic of the old regime, and as in time a new leaf were opened. If it does not, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya would be certainly justified in saying as he did, when told of the restrictions, that "he would rather be a dog and bay the moon than be" an editor under such conditions. By the way, the general prohibition of publication of extracts from outside papers is not without interest, as showing the less nervous of the late regime, under whose auspices the order was issued.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

News has been received that His Majesty's Privy Council has given special leave to appeal to the appellants in the National Bank murder case tried by the Colonel Irvine Commission in which 20 persons were originally sentenced to death and one to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Most of the death sentences were commuted by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy, but in the case of Ratta and Bugga, his Excellency refused even to stay execution pending appeal to the Privy Council. Thanks, however, to the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, whose noble services the province will never forget, the Secretary of India being moved, stayed the execution pending appeal, and now leave to appeal has been granted. It is quite on the cards that the Privy Council will be flooded with appeals from sentences of the Martial Law Commissions and the whole proceedings will be reviewed on appeal by one of the highest tribunals in the Empire. Well, we shall wait and see. One cannot, however, help feeling how small Sir Michael O'Dwyer must have been feeling at Lord Haldane's attempt to sit in judgment over the decisions of his favourite Martial Law Commissions.

(Continued on page 10).

KAIRA AND CHAMPARAN.

(Continued from page 9.)

the Government of India's Resolution of March 25, 1905. They deprecated anything in the shape of servile adherence to formula; but were of opinion that a standard scale of relief on an arithmetical basis should be prescribed for general guidance. The agitation in Kaira ignored these principles. Mr. Gandhi, it is true, early in May admitted that "suspension is granted as a matter of grace and not as a matter of right enforceable by law"; but he shows no appreciation of the fact that this essential distinction is due, not to any *arbitrary refusal on the part* of Government to concede the legal right, but to the simple fact that under the present system of fixed assessments the assessee in accepting *the periodical settlement for a term of* years undertakes to pay that assessment in *bad years no* less than in good. Thus he actually states the case for *the agitation* as follows:—"Where there are, in matters of administrative orders, sharp differences *of opinion between* local officials and the ryots, the points of difference are and ought to be referred to an impartial committee of enquiry." *He even goes so far as to say* that it was the Commissioner's duty to please the people when he saw that they differed from him regarding the extent of relief required. This seems essentially a denial of his former admission that suspensions are a matter of grace. Again Mr. Gandhi is wrong in insisting on a rigid adherence to the scale of suspensions prescribed in the rules. In his letter of March 29, 1918, he writes:—"Under the Revenue rules, if the crops are under four annas (i.e., one-third of a normal crop) the cultivators are entitled to full suspensions of the revenue assessment for the year." They are not "entitled to" anything; and the scale appealed to is not an absolute formula, but a general guide to the Collector. As the Government of India said in para. 9 of their Resolution of March 25, 1905, "It does not necessarily follow that the failure of more than half a crop will always justify relief, as much depends upon the nature of the harvests immediately preceding and upon the importance of the harvest in question"—another point which the agitation consistently ignored. Apart from the question whether the assessees in certain circumstances have a claim to suspension, the Government could not accept the further contention of the agitators that the assessees have a right to challenge the Collector's estimate of crop failures on which his orders for suspensions are passed, and either to have those orders modified at their dictation or to demand an independent enquiry. The responsibility for these crop estimates must rest with the Collector. As a matter of fact, there is no reason to suppose that the estimates in Kaira were, so inefficiently made as to justify organised protest, and a contrary inference may reasonably be drawn from the progress of actual collections during the revenue year and even while the passive resistance movement was at its height. The figures have been given already in paras. 4 and 6 above.

8. It remains to consider how far the agitation was in fact successful. From the fact that the Gujarat Sabha found it necessary at its meeting of March 21, 1918, to repeat in the form of a resolution the advice it had already issued in circular form at the beginning of January, it may be inferred that in its earlier stages, at any rate prior to Mr. Gandhi's intervention, the agitation was not very effectual. Moreover, it was not until after his Excellency the Viceroy had issued his appeal to sink domestic differences that the local Government and its local officers relaxed in any way the firm attitude hitherto adopted by them. The extent of this relaxation is indicated in para. 4 above. In the main it consisted of the substitution of the milder for the more rigorous of the recognised methods of revenue recovery and to this extent involved no surrender to Mr. Gandhi's demands. The Commissioner's direction that no pressure should be put on those who were really unable to pay, while not covered by any specific provision in the rules for suspension in times of general calamity, was in accordance with the revenue practice of the presidency, and it was only the subsequent conversion of these outstandings from "unauthorised arrears" to "suspension" (*vide* para. 6 above) which involved any unusual concession. This concession, however, formed only a small part of what the agitation was avowedly designed to obtain. Its main object was that *either* an independent enquiry into the extent of crop failure should be instituted, *or* Government should accept the ryots' own estimate of their crops as the basis on which suspensions should be granted. Neither of these demands was conceded. Even in the individual cases to which the above concession was extended, it was the Government officials alone who decided the question whether an assessee was or was not, too poor to pay; and Mr. Gandhi agreed to abandon the agitation and took an active part to secure payment by the recusant minority before any steps had been taken to determine who were too poor to pay. It is true that even here Mr. Gandhi appears at first to have been under a misapprehension, as in his speech at Uttersarda on June 3, which inaugurated the abandonment of the agitation, he is reported to have said to the villagers that "the Government had left it to them to decide who should not pay." But there was no authority for this statement, and the Commissioner on July 1, 1918, stated definitely that "those who will receive the concession in question are the poorest holders, and they have been selected by the Collector and his subordinate officers and not by any extraneous agency."

9. The above facts point to the conclusion that there was no valid ground for the Kaira agitation, and that it did not succeed in its object.

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APPENDIX—III.

FURTHER NOTE ON THE CHAMPARAN CASE.

The two main questions which the Committee was appointed to investigate were the system under which indigo was grown *in Champaran and the arrangements* made between planters and the raiyats for the abandonment of that cultivation in certain areas. It was the latter question which was mainly responsible for the agitation which led to the appointment of the Committee. The arrangements made were of two kinds. In those villages of which the factories enjoyed permanent leases the rents were enhanced by agreement between the landlord and the tenants at the time indigo cultivation was given up. This arrangement was known as *sharabeshi*. In villages which were on temporary lease, on the other hand, the factories commonly accepted a lump sum payment known as *tawan* in return for which they granted a final release from any obligation to grow indigo. Before the Committee could advise Government as to the attitude it should assume towards these arrangements it had to consider the following questions:—

(a) Was the obligation of the raiyat to grow indigo for the factory a purely contractual obligation arising out of the document known as the indigo *satta*, or was the obligation one of the conditions on which the raiyat held his land?

(b) In the latter case did the rights of the landlord belong to the indigo planter or to the superior landlord (i.e., Bettiah Estate), and in this matter what was the distinction between villages held on permanent lease and those held on temporary lease?

(c) Were the enhancements of rent or the lump sum payments fair and reasonable on the assumption—
(i) that the obligation was purely a contractual one, or
(ii) that it was a condition on which the raiyat held his land,

(d) If the obligation were purely a matter of contract was the contract legal having regard to the provisions of Section 178 (3) (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act?

On the answer to these questions the decisions of Government must necessarily depend, and without the detailed and searching enquiries of the settlement officer and the very valuable information which he was able to place at the disposal of the Committee, it would have been impossible for that body to make recommendations which Government could readily accept. In these matters the evidence of the Settlement Officer was of vital and even of decisive importance.

2. The defects which the Committee found in the so-called *tinkathia* system of growing indigo which prevailed throughout Champaran were as follows:—

(1) The price paid by the factory was fixed according to the area and not according to the outturn: with the result—
(a) that there was a temptation for the planter to select the best lands for indigo, and
(b) that the raiyat had to be stimulated to exertion by the attentions of a large number of low paid factory subordinates.

(2) When the prices of agricultural produce rose it was difficult for the raiyat to obtain a corresponding increase in the price of his indigo, and in fact periods of friction and disturbance had on each occasion (with one exception) preceded an increase in price.

(3) The system was generally unpopular with the raiyats who welcomed the prospect of release from growing indigo under these conditions.

These defects, the Committee held, were sufficiently formidable to justify the summary discontinuance of the system.

3. The fact that the *tinkathia* system was liable to abuse was not a new discovery made by the Committee. The attention of the Bengal Government had been called to the point in 1908 and they had given it much anxious consideration. It was common knowledge also that, at intervals of twenty or thirty years, there had been outbreaks of popular discontent regarding the price paid for the crop. But the fact that a system is liable to be abused and is sometimes abused does not of itself justify its sudden termination. Government has to consider the system as a whole and the good points as well as the bad. In their Report the Committee laid emphasis on the dangers and defects which in their opinion rendered it advisable to bring the *tinkathia* system to an end, but naturally they did not lay equal stress on the advantages which did much to counterbalance these defects. Amongst these may be mentioned the fact that the raiyat received an advance in cash or by credit in his rent account at a season of the year when he needed money, and that he was protected against the loss which would be occasioned by a complete failure of the crop. But the most important point is that, in villages where indigo was grown, the rents over a long period of years were either not enhanced at all or only to a very limited extent. These were matters which Government was bound to take into account, and however unpopular indigo cultivation in Champaran may have been, it is more than doubtful whether the raiyat would have accepted release had the price of freedom been the enhancement of his rent to anything approaching the average level of the rents paid in Indian estates in the adjoining districts. The resolute opposition shown to the collection of the very moderate enhancements finally settled in accordance with the Commitee's recommendations strongly supports a different conclusion.

4. But even if Government had decided hat it was desirable to abolish the *tinkathia* system, it would still have had to consider what measures were necessary in order to secure that result, In particular it was faced by the problem whether legislation was required and if so legislation of what kind. The planters were not bound to make radical changes in their system of indigo cultivation at the mere bidding of the executive Government, and before legislation could be undertaken it was an indispensable preliminary that the right of the parties should be clearly ascertained. If it were found that the obligation to grow indigo rested on contract only, then it would probably suffice to make certain forms* of contract unenforceable at law. If however it were found that the raiyat held his land on the condition that he grew indigo for the factory the case would at once assume a much more serious aspect. The proviso to section 29 of the Bengal Tenancy Act clearly recognizes that a tenant may hold his land subject to a condition of this kind and it exempts from the usual restrictions on enhancement by contract enhancements taken in exchange for release from the obligation to grow a particular crop. To deprive landlords without compensation of an acknowledged legal right would be legislation of a very unusual kind, needing special justification. In this matter also, therefore, Government could not wisely take action until the Settlement Officer had investigated the nature of the indigo obligation and had presented his conclusion. Further it is to be remembered that after 1914 owing to the fact that the factories had surrendered their indigo rights in a very large number of villages, the *tinkathia* system affected a far smaller area in the district than it had done in earlier years.

5. It came to the notice of the Committee during their enquiries that three factories in the district had violated the bye-law of the Planters' Association which forbids the growing of crops other than indigo on *Satta* condition. Only a few villages, however, were affected and the matter was not made a subject of special complaint by the raiyats.

*The validity of the indigo contract has been challenged on the ground that it violated the provision of section 178 (3) (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, but up to the time the Committee was appointed all parties had proceeded on the assumption that it was a valid contract, and although many civil suits were brought annually to enforce such contracts, the defence that the contract was invalid was never raised. The Committee, it is believed, considered the question, but they expressed no definite opinion in their Report.

THE ROWLATT ACT.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Mr. Montagu has spoken. He "believes that the powers given to the executive by the Rowlatt Act are necessary." And many friends ask whether in view of this statement the Act will be repealed. My answer is that the Rowlatt Act will be repealed in the same manner as Mr. Morley's "settled fact"—the Bengal Partition—was unsettled. General Smuts had emphatically declared *more than once that* the Asiatic Registration Act would never be repealed. It had to go in the year 1914. Whilst therefore I am certain that the Rowlatt Act will go *because of my belief in the power of suffering*, i.e., civil resistance to overcome mountains, I cannot help feeling sad that even Mr. Montagu should have to support what is *clearly insupportable, alike from the view of* the evil in it and for the reason that public *opinion has condemned it in unmeasured* terms. Mr. Montagu has to resort to bad logic and distortion of facts to sustain his position. Surely the powers given to the executive are not necessary *at present*, for the simple reason that the Defence of India *Act is still in operation and will be for* some months to come. And if the powers are really necessary, they can be given in another and less offensive and more restricted manner. Mr. Montagu is the joint author with Lord Chelmsford of the reforms scheme such as it is. It lies ill in his mouth to defend a measure which can only neutralise what good the reforms may be intended to produce.

But the purpose of writing this is not to argue about the untenability of the position taken up by Mr. Montagu, My purpose is to show that if the Rowlatt Act is to be persisted in, the Government must prepare for Civil Resistance of a stubborn character—a resistance which shall be perfectly respectful but which shall be unbending. The issue is remarkably simple: *Is the will of the people to prevail or that of the Government?* I venture to urge that a Government, be it ever so powerful and autocratic, is bound to yield to unanimous public opinion. It is a bad outlook before us if truth and justice have to surrender to mere physical force, whether it is wielded by an individual or a government. My purpose in life is to demonstrate that the strongest physical force bends before moral force when it is used in defence of truth. If violence had not been offered by the people in April, notwithstanding provocation, the Rowlatt Act would have been withdrawn by now, as certainly as that I am penning these remarks. I still hope that Mr. Montagu, Lord Chelmsford and those who have the power, will perceive that true prestige lies in doing justice and respecting public opinion. But it may happen that they will think otherwise. In that event I would like those who are interested in the speedy success of Civil Resistance to prepare the atmosphere for its smooth working. It will be a great trial of strength if we must engage in it. But the result is a certainty. That is the matchless beauty of Civil Resistance. A people that has no remedy in the last resort for securing redress perishes. The surest and the safest remedy is Civil Resistanee. Europe furnishes a living warning against the method of violence Peace has brought no rest to that continent. Wherever you look, there are strikes, there is violence and looting. England, the greatest perhaps of all the victors, is not free from turmoil. Victory has brought no satisfaction to the great mass of the people. India has her choice between the broken reed of violence and the unbreakable peaceful and elevating weapon of Civil Resistance, i.e., resistance by self-suffering.

THE "KANARA NEWS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with great sorrow that I have to report to you a case of a fresh victim to the Press Act in our Presidency, in the Kanara District. On the evening of 2nd August, an order from the District Magistrate of Kanara was served on the Keeper of the Star of Kanara Press at which the "Kanara News" is being printed, requiring him to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000, within 14 days of the date on which the order was served on him.

The "Kanara News" when it was newly started about 4 years ago, was in the beginning patronised by Government officials who used to publish their notifications and *advertisements therein. But soon a change* came over their attitude. It was dubbed in their reports to Government, as having identified itself with Home-Rule, and though it was the best circulated paper in the district, Government notifications and advertisements ceased to be published therein, as a punishment to the paper. Even its application to Government to supply it with Government Reports, etc., of the various departments, in the interest of correct information and well-informed criticism, was dismissed. Still the "Kanara News," held out under the enterprising proprietor and with some support that it could get from its few well-wishers and sympathisers who were courageous enough to subscribe to it. (I say "courageous", for believe me, sir, when I tell you that in the Kanara district, public expression of even a slight difference of opinion with regard to Government's attitude concerning any question, is out of court and out of fashion). Now this time, an extremely strong weapon has been used and security of Rs. 1,000 is demanded, and it will indeed be a wonder if the paper survives.

The "Kanara News" within the short time that it has been in existence has been rendering extremely useful service to the people of the district. Being the only paper worth the name in Kanara, it represented the people's side of the question with loyalty, discretion and independence. It has all along supported Mr. Tupper in his agricultural policy in connection with forest privileges and has never failed to acknowledge with gratefulness all the good done by Government to the people. It has been the means of creating public opinion in the district and mobilising it, so as to develop a new consciousness amongst the people as self-respecting citizens of India. Its disappearance at this stage can only mean darkness in the district.

While the order is in itself an evasion of our elementary rights inasmuch as it interferes with our free expression of opinion merely on the basis of executive authority, the large amount of security demanded of a small fortnightly paper like the "Kanara News" with a circulation of about 400, shows lack of a sense of proportion. Even the "New Times" of Karachi, a daily paper with a circulation of 500, was required to lodge a security of Rs. 500, only. But the District Magistrate in Kanara would not merely punish the paper but punish it almost to extinction. And it should be remembered that security is demanded not as from an editor of the paper (in which case the paper could have been stopped without much harm done to the press), but from the keeper of the press himself, so that the poor press is being debarred from carrying on its other usual business, unless the security demanded is deposited.

Will Government be pleased to see the unfairness of the situation, and cancel the order? Meanwhile, the high responsibility lies on all citizens of Kanara, to see that they do not let such a fearless, and independent organ of public opinion die in their very midst. The ocasion has come. Let it not be said of them that they were weighed in the balance and found wanting.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. W.

ORDER.

Security was dispensed with until further orders on the understanding that the press was used merely for the printing of hand bills, forms and similar job work.

The press is now used for printing a newspaper entitled "The Kanara News" and the keeper of the press is the printer and publisher of the newspaper. The tone of the newspaper is unsatisfactory. Mr. Kishnarao K. Shenvi was once warned by the District Magistrate for having published an article connected with indentured labour at Fiji, likely to excite disaffection towards Government. (Issue dated 21-2-1917). No permanent improvement has since been observed in the tone of the newspaper and in the issue dated 21-5-1919 articles have appeared in connection with the Rowlatt Act and suppression of disorder in the Punjab which contain words and representations calculated to excite disaffection towards Government.

For these reasons a deposit of security can no longer be dispensed with. Accordingly, under section 3 (1) of the Press Act 1910, I vary the order passed by the district magistrate on the 29th January, 1913 and direct that Mr. Krishnarao K. Shenvi, keeper of the Star of Kanara Press, do deposit security of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) in this court or in the court of the I class Magistrate, Kumta within 14 days of the date on which this order be served on him.

Office of the District Magistrate,
Kanara,
Karwar, 31st July, 1919.

(Sd.) H. TUPPER,
District Magistrate.

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HOW FAR IS UNITY POSSIBLE?

VIEWS OF MR. GANDHI AND MR. ARUNDALE.

(From "Young India.")
"New India"
2nd Line Beach, Madras, E.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

Now that you have temporarily suspended Civil Disobedience, may I venture to urge, with all the earnestness at my command, that you should devote some of your attention and power towards strengthening the efforts being made by so many of our most eminent leaders in London to secure for India a substantial measure of political freedom.

I am well aware of the fact that the removal of the Rowlatt Act from the Statute Book is your first duty. I entirely agree that continuous agitation against it is of vital importance. I would add that of equally vital importance is agitation against the Press Act. But now that you have for the moment given up the Civil Disobedience method of constitutional agitation, do you not think that we might all join in one great common movement having as its objective:

(1) the improvement of the Indian Reform Bill;

(2) the abolition of the Rowlatt Act and the Press Act;

(3) the insistence on the safeguarding of the rights of the Indian citizen as set forth in the Declaration of Rights originally propounded at a Madras Provincial Conference, and adopted at the Bombay Special sessions of the Indian National Congress and of the All-India Moslem League in August-September, 1919?

I do not suggest that the order in which I have placed the various aspects of this objective need necessarily be kept; but I would most earnestly urge that unity is India's need of needs, and that we are all bound to establish and maintain that unity by every means within our power. At present, there are two roads of service—the road of the Satyagrahi and the road of those who are concentrating their effort on the Indian Reform Bill. Can we not join together for the time being or at least for some common work?

I know well that some of your followers have no faith in any good coming out of the Indian Reform Bill. But is there not just a chance that it may be a useful stepping stone, and ought we not to support the many leaders, now in London, who, representing India's national assemblies and movements, are striving hard to make the Bill worthy of the land it is intended to serve?

I am so eager in India's service, and so passionately anxious that even the smallest chance should not be overlooked, that I do not hesitate to place these considerations before you. How glorious a testimony to India's greatness, were we able to make at this critical moment a united India working hard towards a common goal! I know it could be done with your help and guidance and inspiration. In a conversation the other day with Sir Sankaran Nair he told me of those essential improvements which would make the Indian Reform Bill really worth having, and which he though could be gained. Mrs. Besant, after a long interview with Mr. Montagu, wrote to me that the outlook was distinctly hopeful. Could we in India not give our strength in this direction also? Could we not join hands and work together? Could there not, at least for a few months, be one great movement with yourself as one of its principal leaders?

As one of the rank and file, let me say that we look with sadness upon the fact, that there is so little union among our leaders. We desire united action with all our hearts. Ought it not to be given to us for India's sake, and could it not come on the basis of a combined agitation in favour of the abolition of the two obnoxious Acts, of the Reform Bill and of the Declaration of Rights? A noble and inspiring programme this, to which I believe, there is not a single patriotic Indian who could not adhere. Your temporary suspension of Civil Disobedience should make it possible for us all to work together without the slightest reservation; and I beg you to consider whether we could not, at least for the time being, go forward together. With all respect,

Your sincere admirer,
GEORGE S. ARUNDALE.

P. S.—You may, of course, make any use of this letter you think proper, giving it publicity if you desire.

MR, GANDHI'S REPLY.

Laburnum Road, Bombay,
4th July, 1919.

Dear Mr. Arundale,

I have read and re-read your kind letter for which I thank you. I am publishing the letter in "Young India" together with this reply.

Much as I should like to follow your advice, I feel that I am incompetent for the task set forth by you in your letter. I am fully aware of my limitations. My bent is not political but religious and I take part in politics because I feel that there is no department of life which can be divorced from religion and because politics touch the vital being of India almost at every point. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the political relation between Englishmen and ourselves should be put on a sound basis. I am endeavouring to the best of my ability to assist in the process. I do not take much interest in the reforms because they are in safe hands and because reforms *cum* Rowlatt legislation mean to my mind a stalemate. Rowlatt legislation represents a poisonous spirit. After all, the English civilians can, unless Indian opinion produces a healthy re-action upon them, reduce the reforms practically to a nullity. They distrust us and we distrust them. Each considers the other as his natural enemy. Hence the Rowlatt legislation. The Civil Service has devised the legislation to keep us down. In my opinion that legislation is like the coil of the snake round the Indian body. The obstinacy of the Government in clinging to the hateful legsilation in spite of the clearest possible demonstration they have had of public opinion against it makes me suspect the worst. With the views enunciated above, you will not wonder at my inability to interest myself in the reforms. Rowlatt legislation blocks the way. And my life is dedicated among other things to removing the block.

Let there be no mistake. Civil Resistance has come to stay. It is an eternal doctrine of life which we follow consciously or unconsciously in many walks of life. It is the new and extended application of it which has caused misgivings and excitement. Its suspension is designed to demonstrate its true nature, and to throw the responsibility for the removal of the Rowlatt legislation on the Government as also the leaders (you among them) who have advised me to suspend it. But if within a reasonable time the legislation is not removed, civil resistance will follow as surely as day follows night. No weapon in the Government armoury can either overcome or destroy that eternal force—Indeed a time must come when Civil Resistance will be recognised as the most efficacious, if also the most harmless, remedy for securing redress of grievances.

You suggest the desirability of unity. I think unity of goal we have. But parties we shall always have—we may not find a common denominator for improvements. For some others. I see no harm in a wholesome variety. What I would rid ourselves of, is distrust of one another and imputation of motives. Our besetting sin is not our differences, but our littleness. We wrangle over words we fight often for shadow and lose the substance. As Mr. Gokhale used to say, our politics are a pastime of our leisure hours when they are not undertaken as a stepping-stone to a career in life.

I would invite you and every editor to insist on introducing charity, seriousness and selflessness in our politics. And our disunion will not jar as it does to-day. It is not our differences that really matter, It is the meanness behind that is undoubtedly ugly.

The Punjab sentences are inextricably mixed up with the Rowlatt agitation. It is therefore as imperatively necessary to have them revised as it is to have the Act removed. I agree with you that the Press Act requires overhauling. The Government are actually promoting sedition by high handed executive action. And I was sorry to learn that Lord Willingdon is reported to have taken the sole responsibility for the—in my opinion unwarranted action against the "Hindu" and the *Swadesha Mitran*. By it they have not lost in prestige or popularity. They have gained in both. Surely there are judges enough in the land who would convict where a journalist has overstepped the bounds of legitimate criticism and uttered sedition.

I am not enamoured of the Declaration of Rights business. When we have changed the spirit of the English civilian, we shall have made considerable headway with the Declaration of Rights. We must be honourable friends, or equally honourable enemies. We shall be neither, unless we are manly, fearless and independent. I would have us to treasure Lord Willingdon's advice and say 'no' without fear of consequences. This is unadulterated Civil Resistance. It is the way to friendliness and friendship. The other is the age-worn method of open violence on honourable lines in so far as violence can be allowed to be honourable. For me the roots of violence are in dishonour. I have therefore ventured to present to India the former, in its complete form, called Satyagrah whose roots are always in honour.

Yovrs sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

On the motion for the third reading of the Women's Emancipation Bill, on July 5, Major Astor said:—

The bill which Government shall introduce shortly will enable all persons, including women, to hold civil and judicial posts, and to enter and exercise any civil professions in the future. That is to say, it will be very wide and comprehensive, and in our opinion will be better drafted than the present bill. We do not propose to deal with the question of ecclesiastical equality. That may be raised to discussion on the bill. I am giving a general indication of what will be in the bill.

There will be an important proviso. Hon. members on consideration will realise that all countries and all races have not yet reached the same stage of advancement, progress, civilisation, and development of the present time. That applies to Europe, and applies with greater force to the world at large. In the opinion of the Government after going into it very carefully it would not be wise at the present moment and at the present stage of development, to put women, for instance, in the Indian Civil Service on the same footing as men. It is a very important point. Their exclusion will not be dealt with specifically in the bill, but powers will be taken as to the exclusion of women from certain branches of the Civil Service. It is quite possible that at some future time it will be available to give women full equality in the Indian Civil Service, but at present all who are best acquainted with that country and with recent developments are practically unanimously of opinion that it would be unwise now to bring women into the Indian Civil Service on the same terms as men. That is one of the main points that the Government have in mind. Generally speaking, we propose to adopt the recommendation of what is called the Gladstone Committee, which deals with this subject. So far the only difference, the main difference, between this bill and the Government Bill, which we hope to introduce next week, is the question of drafting. Our bill will be intended to carry out the Government pledges given at the last election.—The "Daily Telegraph."

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 10th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.739	Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.3	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5	,,
Dew Point	75.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.809	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	7.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6	,,
Minimum do.	79.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	226	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month	1.94	,,
Do. do. year	49.89	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th.	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	11	m 11	21	28	0	11	m 4	35	16	2
		11	18a	26	9		5	23a	18	0
Tues.	12	m 11	53	28	6	12	m 5	15	15	9
							5	56a	17	2
Wed.	13	m 0	0	27	5	13	m 5	54	15	7
		0	26a	28	10		6	28a	16	6
Thur.	14	m 0	41	27	10	14	m 6	32	15	10
		1	0a	28	10		7	2a	16	1
Fri.	15	m 1	24	27	11	15	m 7	11	16	4
		1	36a	28	7		7	39a	15	11
Sat.	16	m 2	9	27	9	16	m 7	53	17	3
		2	15a	28	0		8	21a	15	11
Sun.	17	m 2	58	27	3	17	m 8	39	18	4
		2	58a	27	3		9	11a	16	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 11 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 16m.	Sunset	7h.	13m.
,, 12 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 19m.	,,	7h.	9m.
,, 13 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 19m.	,,	7h.	8m.
,, 14 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 19m.	,,	7h.	8m.
,, 15 (Friday)	,,	6h. 20m.	,,	7h.	7m.
,, 16 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 20m.	,,	7h.	6m.
,, 17 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 20m.	,,	7h.	6m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m.	a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m.	p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen locally in the east and north Punjab: Rawalpindi reports 0.27in., Ambala 0.40in. and Delhi 0.62in. The sky is clear in the south-west Punjab and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Local rainfall has occurred; Agra reports 1.34in., Mainpuri 0.50in. and Cawnpore 0.19in. Skies are generally overcast. Day temperature is below normal throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 11 deg. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.77in. of rain. The sky remains clear in upper Sind and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal in north-east Rajputana and at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur has had 0.40in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below the average in the south-west of the division. Day temperature is below normal in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.32in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression in the west of the United Provinces has disappeared and there has been a general decrease of rain in the United Provinces and the surrounding districts, only local rainfall having occurred in the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and east Rajputana. Outside these areas the activity of the monsoon has been confined to giving light rain on the west coast south of Karwar and a few showers in the south Bombay Deccan and the east of the Central Provinces. Day temperature is moderately or considerably below the average in the United Provinces and the east Punjab.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th August, 1919:—

The depression has moved from Allahabad to Cawnpore, but there has been a general decrease in rainfall. Agra and Mussooree being the only stations in northern India at which more than three inches of rainfall occurred yesterday. Both the monsoon currents are weaker than they have been during the last few days. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces and Malabar, and local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east Rajputana, Central India East, the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Javoy two inches; Moulmein six; Bassein three; Kyaukpyu and Akyab four; Maymyo one; Mandalay a half; Saugor Island two; False Point three; Meerut and Mukteswar two; Bareilly a quarter; Mussooree four; Chakrata one; Montgomery three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF AUG. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	95.3	82.8	87	..	0.91	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99	83.5	72	..	5.12	+2.56
Rawalpindi	92.4	74.8	83	0.27	24.78	+11.96
Lahore	95.4	81.0	83	..	13.12	+4.18
Hissar	87.8	76.1	71	..	3.64	—3.33
Ambala	84.4	77.7	88	0.40	16.76	+2.53
Delhi	83.3	77.5	89	0.62	6.32	—7.81
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.3	76.3	87	1.34	21.44	+6.95
Mainpuri	88.3	77.1	93	0.50	14.63	+1.14
Jhansi	82.0	76.6	84	0.05	34.46	+14.62
Cawnpore	85.0	78.3	95	0.19	18.60	+1.23
Allahabad	81.9	77.7	92	0.04	21.82	+1.69
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad	104.7	83.8	64	..	0.20	—1.58
Karachi	86.2	79.8	81	..	1.75	—2.83
Ajmer	84.4	75.3	82	..	8.71	—2.33
Jaipur	81.5	73.9	80	0.77	12.68	—0.97
Kotah	87.6	77.6	71	..	12.71	—2.50
Mount Abu	67.8	62.0	97	0.05	47.00	—10.71
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	78.1	83	..	5.33	—4.56
Dwarka	86.1	79.7	84	..	5.50	—5.14
Veraval	81.6	78.3	90	..	7.55	—6.37
Rajkot	90.1	78.6	76	..	19.40	+1.65
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	79.8	69	..	6.33	—7.33
Surat	86.0	79.0	83	..	27.05	—1.41
Ahmedabad	92.0	76.9	83	..	17.07	—3.14
Deesa	87.8	75.5	84	..	27.06	+12.41
Neemuch	83.2	72.2	80	..	16.07	+0.459
Indore	81.5	72.1	86	..	28.55	+10.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.8	73.8	87	0.06	41.74	+9.25
Saugor	78.8	73.0	88	0.05	28.45	+0.36
Hosangabad	81.7	73.4	89	..	30.76	+3.08
Khandwa	83.4	74.6	71	..	15.24	—1.02
Akola	86.9	74.7	74	..	19.02	+1.22
Amraoti	85.8	74.7	72	..	13.14	—5.27
Nagpur	85.6	76.2	76	..	34.99	+9.71
Chanda	89.5	78.9	66	0.03	24.92	—4.26
Raipur	82.6	75.6	90	0.40	43.48	+15.38
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	79.2	83	..	40.78	+0.64
Ratnagiri	83.9	78.3	78	..	60.65	—1.70
Marmugoa	86.6	..	91	0.05	65.46	—4.76
Karwar	84.1	76.4	82	0.32	51.64	—4.78
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.2	74.0	87	..	10.12	—0.59
Ahmednagar	85.8	68.3	72	..	9.02	—0.79
Poona	91.5	70.9	80	0.05	9.32	—4.78
Sholapur	88.9	71.5	69	..	11.51	+0.27
Bijapur	87.1	69.5	74	..	5.05	—1.60
Belgaum	75.2	67.2	88	0.10	23.26	—6.97
Aurangabad	83.2	68.9	71	..	10.11	—3.99
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.0	75.2	65	..	14.97	—1.72
Hyderabad	87.4	73.2	68	..	14.94	+1.60
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.2	76.1	84	0.17	35.73	—18.23
Calicut	88.3	76.1	85	0.60	31.42	—11.55
Cochin	84.7	76.3	82	0.31	59.41	+1.89
Colombo	82.5	75.6	91	0.18	10.91	—3.37
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.1	80.8	68	..	12.83	—0.83
Bellary	89.8	73.3	55	0.02	2.27	—2.12
Cuddapah	95.4	78.0	59	..	14.37	+5.23
Madras	94.2	80.9	64	..	9.03	+1.66
Bangalore	80.8	66.6	85	0.01	8.39	—0.27
Coimbatore	88.5	71.5	70	..	2.71	—0.93
Trichinopoly	98.6	79.2	60	..	5.73	+2.20
Negapatam	95.7	79.3	71	..	5.07	+0.78

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard time on the 11th August, 1919, was 29.955 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

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